

WEATHER REPORT.

Dean Rumold's weather report for the week ending Sept. 4:

The temperature for the week was below the normal by one degree.

The rainfall was large compared with the corresponding week of other years.

The maximum temperature, beginning with Tuesday, August 28, for the seven days ran:

91, 90, 89, 89, 88, 88, and 79 degrees, making a mean of 88 degrees.

The rainfall was .37 inches.

The mean corrected barometric pressure for the week was 29.65 inches, with rising mercury today.

IDEAS.

The world is held back from true progress not so much by the badness of bad men, as by the obstinacy of good men who have stopped growing. —Anon.

Many of our troubles are God's dragging us, and they would end if we would stand on our feet and go whither he would have us. —Beecher.

Be at war with your vices, at peace with your neighbors, and let every year find you a better man. —Franklin.

A Kick.—The editor decided to try "fonetic" spelling in his paper and the experiment seemed a success until he got the following:

"Dere Sur—I have tuk yare paper fur leven yeres, butt ef yo kant spel eny beter than hev bin doin' fer last to munths yew ma jest stoppit." —American Spectator.

ART OF ENJOYMENT

By Grif Alexander

These duties come to every man
As through this world he travels.
To do the best that's in him,
While fate her skin unravels.
To fight life's fight with flag unfurled,
To live for truth and show it,
To know the good that's in the world
And then make others know it.
'Tis not enough to strive for self—
Too soon we meet the Reaper.
'Tis not enough to work for self—
Each man's his brother's keeper.
'Tis not enough to work, I guess—
Joy ought to go with living.
That man knows greatest happiness
Whose happiness is giving.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

The latest reports from Cuba are that the rebels are gaining in strength and things are looking very dark for President Palma's government. A serious uprising in the province of Santiago is reported.

Russia is in pitiable distress. Her eighty million peasants, wretchedly poor, ignorant and superstitious, care little what sort of government they have, but demand more land. They own about half of the fertile land of Russia, and rich landlords and nobles the other half. They demand that the land be taken away from the landlords and given to them, as they cannot raise enough on what they have. Their demand is not without justice, the not entirely just. What the czar and the government have given to their favorites they could with equal right take away, and with more right give to the starving peasants. More than new land, however, they need knowledge of how to use what they have and of how to live rightly and govern themselves. The ruling classes have not taught them these things. They have treated the peasants like dogs, and now the peasants are become wolves and are turning with fury on their oppressors.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Judge Hager and Attorney-General Hays, rival democratic candidates for Governor, are making the campaign interesting with their charges and answers. Between them we hope to get at the truth of things. By last reports Hager was making some very plausible answers to Hays' incriminations.

The enforcement of the Sunday Closing Law in Louisville is growing weaker. Last Sunday business was going on in many of the saloons as usual. A little reverse in the fortunes of the Mayor and Board of Public Safety, before the courts, seems to have discouraged them. We hope they will screw up their courage and try again.

Much attention has been given to a recent editorial in the Courier-Journal, attributed to Henry Waterson, advising the giving up of the primary election. By the present arrangement the candidates for office are assessed by the central committee of their party, large amounts of money, according to the salary which their office would yield, to pay the expenses of holding the primary. That shuts the poor man from the possibility of even nomination for office. The Colonel is right in wanting things changed so that the poor man may have his chance with the rest, but the way to bring that about is not to abolish the primary. It is for the state to pay the expenses of the primary, and that ought to be done. The levers and cog-wheels of party machinery are made of money. The political machine, left to its own

HOW DOES IT WORK?

There are two different ideas of what Religion is and what it is for. Some people think that religion is to fix things so certain people can go to heaven when they die. Other people think that religion is mainly to make people fit for heaven before they die, and to bring a little heaven into the earth. The first class of people are very careful what church they belong to. There is only one church that is just right, and that is the one they belong to. And they are very careful what they believe and what is preached to them—if they shouldn't happen to believe the right thing they might never get to heaven—they think. They may be bad-tempered at home, be dishonest with their neighbors, and hate every one who does not agree with them, but because their belief is right they expect to get to heaven. People of the other kind say "It doesn't make so much difference what church we belong to or what doctrine we hold as it does what sort of lives we live. These people are kind to the folks at home and honest with their neighbors, and though they think their church is a little nearer right than any other, they know that any church which makes people like Christ is a Christian church and they love every man and every church that loves Christ. Which kind of religion have you? How does your religion work in your life? When you get to the judgment seat of God, he won't stop to have you explain to him how the Bible proves your belief is right. He will say to you: Could you not see that from Genesis to Revelation the Bible teaches that it is the hearts and not the heads that I look at? If you love me and hate sin, if you love righteousness and your fellow-man, then I want you in heaven. If not, it does not make any difference what you believe. Heaven is no place for you.

workings, has not the slightest real regard for the wishes of the people or for what is right, and the honest poor man has no chance whatever in competition with its power. The primary election is intended either to break up the machinery or control it so that the will of the people may be found out. The assessment of candidates to pay expenses of the primary destroys much of its value. Let the State arrange to pay the proper expenses of the primary and its purpose will be fulfilled.

MISS ROBINSON'S MESSAGE.

Interesting Letter From Miss Robinson Concerning Our English Cousins.

London, England, Aug. 16.

Readers of The Citizen:

I have been now eight days in London and each day I am more impressed with the vast size of the city. I have seen some of the great sights of the metropolis and am anxious to see more. I am impressed everywhere with the permanency of things and the reliability of the people. Still I have seen much which the English people have outgrown and deliberately put aside. In the Tower of London there is a wonderful display of armor for man and horse and of many weapons which have long ago been superseded by others more suitable for the times. I saw, also, many reminders of ages of cruelty and oppression which are happily far from the present time. This morning I read of the meeting of King Edward and his nephew, the German emperor—a meeting of reconciliation, the papers say, and I am glad to think that the days of war are passing by.

Yesterday Dr. and Mrs. Cowley, Miss Clark, some other American friends and I had a most delightful excursion to Hampton Court and the Kew Gardens. At the Gardens we saw the famous botanical collections of ferns and orchids, and there and at Hampton Court also we enjoyed the beautiful lawns and flower beds, beds of fuschias and begonias, as well as of roses and many other flowers which we are more accustomed to see growing out of doors. I have spent much time in the picture galleries, and want always to go again when I come from one of them.

It was a genuine pleasure to join the friends here and to see the copies of the Citizen which they had reserved for my reading. I expect to visit Windsor, Oxford and other places on my way to Liverpool next week, and on the 24th Mrs. Cowley, Miss Clark and myself sail on "The Empress of Ireland," C. P. R. line for Montreal.

With all best wishes and regards to the dear Berea friends,
Yours sincerely,
JOSEPHINE A. ROBINSON.

Parties desiring to rent sewing machines for a month or more can get some at R. H. Chrisman's Furniture store.

PRESIDENT FROST AT CONCORD.

Dear Readers of The Citizen:—How often my thoughts have turned back to Kentucky, and rested with the company of those who meet for prayer at the Parish House each Thursday night and with the students who are teaching in their widely scattered school houses through the mountains! Let me tell you of my visit to Concord and Lexington, Massachusetts, where the first skirmishes of the Revolutionary War were fought on the 19th of April, 1775. You have read about these things in your histories, but it is a wonderful thing to go over the ground, and see where and how it all happened. We begin with the steeple of the North Church, where the lanterns were hung out to let the people know that the British were starting. Then we go over the road traversed by Paul Revere in his famous midnight ride. Many of the houses he visited are still standing. You can tell them by the big, old-fashioned chimneys.

And all along them are stone pillars telling what happened at each spot. Here is the place where Paul Revere was stopped by the British patrol. Here is the spot where the farmers lay behind the stone wall ready to fire at the soldiers. Here is the spot where the first men were shot. And in several places are monuments with inscriptions telling of the great principles for which our fathers fought and died—liberty, equality, justice. The battle monument at Concord has a stanza by Emerson which is as beautiful as any:

By the rude bridge which spanned
The flood,
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled
Here once the embattled farmers
Stood,
And fired the shot heard round the
World.

But the village of Concord is not only famous for what has been done there, but for the great men and women who lived there, especially those who have made the world better by the books which they have written, and the great ideas which they have taught. There are whole states in the west and south which have not yet produced so many great men as this one hamlet. Emerson is probably the first, and then come Hawthorne, Thoreau, Louise M. Alcott, Geo. Wm. Curtis, Margaret Fuller, and several others.

Most of these are buried in "Sleepy Hollow Cemetery," and I will simply copy the inscription from the monument of the father of Senator Hoar.

"Samuel Hoar of Concord,
Born in Lincoln, May 18, 1778.
Died in Concord, Nov. 2, 1856.

He was one of the most eminent lawyers and best beloved citizens of Massachusetts, a safe councillor, a kind neighbor, a Christian gentleman; he had the dignity that won the respect, and the sweetness and modesty that won the affection of all men. He practiced an economy that never wasted, and a liberality that never spared. Of proved capacity for the highest offices, he never avoided obscure duties. He never sought stations of fame or emolument, and never shrank from positions of danger or obliquity. His days were made happy by public esteem and private affection. To the latest moment of his long life he preserved his clear intellect unimpaired and fully conscious of its approach met death with the perfect assurance of immortal life."

To such a model I am glad to point all my young friends.

Sincerely yours,

Wm. Goodell Frost.

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TO CITIZEN READERS.

A Confidential Letter from the Editor.

Dear Reader: President Frost, and Representative Gabbard and the other "big bugs" are writing letters to you, and now while no one is looking I am going to write you one (don't tell any one) and if you answer promptly and kindly I shall write to you again soon. First I want to tell you about

Next Week.

In the next number of the Citizen we are going to publish a letter from Mr. and Mrs. Derthick who went into Breathitt county last June rather expecting to be caught in a feud or eaten by cannibals, while they did Sunday School work. Thus far they are still alive and whole. Then we also want to tell you what the State Board of Health says about how to prevent the spread of Consumption, and that ought to interest you, for Consumption is more dangerous than even a Breathitt feud.

The next thing I want to write you about is

A Great Premium for Renewals.

Some of our subscribers have said, "Here I have been taking the Citizen for two or three years and have gotten no premiums at all, and you are giving that splendid pocket knife to new subscribers, and want me to renew my subscription without getting any premium." You feel like the oldest son in the parable about the prodigal son,—the prodigal gets the fatted calf or the new knife, and you, who have been good all the time and taken the Citizen as you ought to have done, never received a kid, or a premium of any sort. We have been thinking about this and are going to try to make it right, although we think that virtue and the Citizen are their own rewards and premiums.

Every one who pays up all he owes to the Citizen and for at least six months in advance, during the month of September, may receive at the Citizen office or mailed to him free at his home address a copy of the book

The Good News in Story and Song.

This book was printed last October for the first time, and by last April 20,000 copies of it were almost gone, so that the publishers printed 100,000 copies more. I'll tell you what it is. It is a book of about 400 pages well bound in cloth covers, and contains, first, the New Testament in good, plain type, then 125 of the best and dearest gospel songs that we know, words and music both,—I wish I had time to write you the names of about twenty beautiful old favorites it contains,—and then it has fifteen songs for the home and for patriotic, temperance and social occasions, like The Star Spangled Banner, America, Swanee Ribber, and Annie Laurie—these are all in the book. Then it has over thirty scripture selections from the Psalms and other parts of the Bible for responsive reading in church or Sunday School, and finally a family record on the last page, on which to write the dates of marriages, births and deaths in your family. Now wouldn't that be a splendid thing to have in every mountain home? "Why yes," I hear you say—"I wish we had a lot of those books in our home and I just wish we had a supply of them

A Dead Dollar

Is the Dollar you hide away; which earns you nothing; which is very likely to "turn up missing" some day without a moment's warning.

The Live Dollar

Is the Dollar which is deposited in our Savings Department, where it is always Safe, and always Earning Interest, and where you can get it when you want it.

We pay you 4 per cent to save.

One Dollar will open your account.

Come in and talk it over.

Berea Banking Co.

Assets over \$140,000.00.

Capital \$25,000.00.

J. J. MOORE, Pres.

W. H. PORTER, Cashier

Did Not Sell.

While I did not sell my property, I must have something to do; will show this week the nicest stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes, and Clothing you have ever seen at my place.

Property still FOR SALE.

A. P. SETTLE, Jr.

Phone 40.

For Our Church or Sunday School.

Why that gives me an idea,—suppose you send in your renewal, and get one of these books for yourself, and then when you see that it would be just splendid for the church or Sunday school, write to me and ask what special rates I could give you if you should get up a club of subscribers in your Sunday school or church who wanted to get the comments on the Sunday school lesson and the news, county, state, national and world, and this book. I believe it would surprise you what you could do with this book and the Citizen and the offer we would make you.

Oh, you are not yet a subscriber to the Citizen, but just borrowed the paper from a neighbor? Well then you'll be interested to know that the factory

Couldn't Make the Knives as fast as we wanted them—but we have just received a shipment from them and for a little while will send one of those splendid two-bladed razor steel knives to every one who sends us a dollar for a new subscription.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I am

Affectionately yours,
The Editor.

Berea Teachers Club.

Oreoch, Ky., Aug. 24.

My Friends: There is one question that I want to ask, and it is this: What has ever become of the Berea Teachers Club? When we had our last meeting our plans were to do good work this year with the B. T. C. This don't look much like it to me. I want to hear from some of the members through the Citizen.

Harlan county is progressing well in the way of education, better than at any time since I can remember. The county was well represented at the Institute. Every one seems to be showing interest in good schools by building good houses and repairing the old ones.

We have an academy in this county which has six teachers and four good buildings for class work and dormitories. The teachers are all from Wheaton College, Illinois.

Harlan county is going to be better represented at Berea this year than ever before by the best girls and boys.

Yours respectfully,
CAM J. LEWIS.

FOR SALE.

A few good Jacks. Will sell or exchange for other property. J. W. HERNDON, 8 miles from Berea on the Richmond Pike.

OUR SERIAL

THE ANSWER.

We miss her so, we grieve day after day
That she is gone—and since she went
The world seems empty. If the flowers
Of spring seem more bright, the song birds,
When they sing, make not such music now as once they
made
Before into the Unknown Land she
strayed
Can it be true that she is happy now,
While sorrows sore our burdened spirits
bow?
Yes, she, in that fair land where no tears
start,
Known, not as we who only know in
part,
Seen, not as we see with tear-blinded
eyes
She understands now all life's mysteries;
God's dealings now by her are under-
stood,
She sees how all things work to us for
good—
Even things which we call sorrow, pain
and loss;
She sees the crown eternal, not the cross,
She knows that all God's ways to us
are love,
And she is happy in that home above.
A few brief years of separation, then,
Never to parted be, we'll meet again!
—Miss Margaret H. Barnett, in N. Y. Ob-
server.

THE GRAFTERS

By
FRANCIS LYNDE

CHAPTER VII.—CONTINUED.

"We needn't keep these sleepy young
persons out of bed any longer," he an-
nounced briefly, and the coadjutor
said good-night and joined him at
once.

"What luck?" was David Kent's an-
xious query when they were free of the
house and had turned their faces
toward.

"Just as much as we might have
expected. Mrs. Hepzibah refuses
point-blank to sell her stock—won't
talk about it. The idea of parting
with it now, when it is actually worth
more than when we bought it!" he
quoted, mimicking the thin-lipped,
acidulous protest. "Later in an evil
minute, I tried to drag you in, and
she let you have it square on the point
of the law—intimated that it was a
deal in which some of you inside peo-
ple needed her block of stock to make
you whole. She did, by Jove!"

Kent's laugh was mirthless.
"I was never down in her good
books," he said, by way of accounting
for the accusation.

If Ormsby thought he knew the rea-
son why, he was magnanimous enough
to steer clear of that shoal.

"It's a mess," he growled. "I don't
fancy you had any better luck with
Elinor."

"She seemed not to care much about
it either way. She said her mother
would have the casting vote."
"I know. What I don't know is,
what remains to be done."

"More waiting," said Kent, defini-
tely. "The fight is fairly on now—
as between the Bucks crowd and the
corporations, I mean—but there will
probably be ups and downs enough to
scare Mrs. Brentwood into letting go.
We must be ready to strike when the
iron is hot; that's all."

The New Yorker tramped a full
square in thoughtful silence before he
said: "Candidly, Kent, Mrs. Hepzi-
bah's little stake in the Western Pa-
cific isn't altogether a matter of life
and death to me, don't you know? If
it comes to the worst, I can have my
broker play the part of the god in the
car. Happily, or unhappily, which-
ever way you like to put it, I shan't
miss what he may have to put up to
make good on her 3,000 shares."

David Kent stopped short and
wheeled suddenly upon his companion.
"Ormsby, that's a thing I've been
afraid of, all along; and it's one thing
you must never do."

"Why not?" demanded the straight-
forward Ormsby.

Kent knew he was skating on the
thinnest of ice, but his love for Elinor
made him fearless of consequences.

"If you don't know without being
told, it proves that your money has
spoiled you to that extent. It is be-
cause you have no right to entrap
Miss Brentwood into an obligation
that would make her your debtor for
the very food she eats and the clothes
she wears. You will say she never
need know: be very sure she will
find out, one way or another; and she
would never forgive you."

"Um," said Ormsby, turning visibly
grim. "You are frank enough—to draw
it mildly. Another man in my place
might suggest that it isn't Mr. David
Kent's affair."

Kent turned about and caught step
again.

"I've said my say—all of it," he re-
joined stolidly. "We've been decently
modern up to now, and we won't go
back to the elemental things so late in
the day. All the same, you'll not take
it amiss if I say that I know Miss
Brentwood better than you do."

Ormsby did not say whether he
would or would not, and the talk went
aside to less summary ways and means
preservative of the Brentwood for-
tunes. But at the archway of the
Camelot club, where Kent paused,
Ormsby went back to the debatable
ground in an outspoken word.

"I know pretty well now what there
is between us, Kent, and we mustn't
quarrel if we can help it," he said

"If you complain that I didn't give you
a fair show, I'll retort that I didn't
dare to. Are you satisfied?"
"No," said David Kent; and with
that they separated.

CHAPTER VIII. THE HAYMAKERS.

By the terms of its dating clause
the new trust and corporation law be-
came effective at once, "the public
welfare requiring it"; and though
there was an immediate sympathetic
decline in the securities involved,
there was no panic, financial or indus-
trial, to mark the change from the
old to the new.

Contrary to the expectations of the
alarmists and the lawyers, and some-
what to the disappointment of the
latter, the vested interests showed no
disposition to test the constitutionality
of the act in the courts. So far
indeed, from making difficulties, the
various alien corporations affected by
the new law wheeled promptly into
line in compliance with its provi-
sions, vying with one another in pro-
ving, or seeming to prove, the time-
worn aphorism that capital can never
afford to be otherwise than strictly
law-abiding.

In the reorganization of the Western
Pacific, David Kent developed at once
and heartily into that rare and
much-sought-for quantity, a man for
an emergency. Loring, also, was a
busy man in this transition period, yet
he found time to keep an appreciative
eye on Kent, and, true to his implied
promise, pushed him vigorously for the
first place in the legal department of
the localized company. Since the resi-
dent manager stood high in the Bos-
ton counsels of the company, the push-
ing was not without results; and
while David Kent was still up to his
eyes in the work of flogging the affairs
of the newly named Trans-Western
into conformity with the law, his ap-
pointment came from the advisory
board.

So it befell that while the newly ap-
pointed general counsel of the reor-
ganized Western Pacific was bolting
his meals and clipping the nights at



"FOR GOD'S SAKE, BUCKS! SPARE
ME THAT."

both ends in a strenuous endeavor to
clear the decks for a possible battle-
royal at the capital, events of a mino-
rity nature were shaping themselves
elsewhere.

To bring these events down to their
focusing point in the period of transi-
tion, it is needful to go back a little:
to a term of the circuit court held
in the third year of Gaston the pros-
perous.

Who Mrs. Melissa Varnum was;
how she came to be traveling from
Midland City to the end of the track
on a scalper's ticket; and in what
manner she was given her choice of
paying fare to the conductor or leav-
ing the train at Gaston—these are de-
tails with which we need not concern
ourselves. Suffice it to say that Kent,
then local attorney for the company,
mastered them; and when Mrs. Var-
num, through Hawk, her counsel, sued
for \$5,000 damages, he was able to
get a continuance, knowing from long
experience that the jury would cer-
tainly find for the plaintiff if the case
were then allowed to go to trial.

And at the succeeding term of court,
which was the one that adjourned on
the day of Kent's transfer to the capi-
tal, two of the company's best wit-
nesses had disappeared; and the one
bit of company business Kent had been
successful in doing that day was to
postpone for a second time the coming
trial of the Varnum case.

It was while Kent's head was deep-
est in the flood of reorganization that
a letter came from one Blashfield
Hunnycott, his successor in the local
attorneyship at Gaston, asking for in-
structions in the Varnum matter.
Judge MacFarlane's court would con-
vene in a week. Was he, Hunnycott,
to let the case come to trial? Or should
he—the witnesses still being unpro-
ducible—move for a further continu-
ance?

Kent took his head out of the cross-
sees long enough to answer. By all
means Hunnycott was to obtain an-
other continuance, if possible. And if,
before the case were called, there
should be any new developments, he
was to wire at once to the general
office, and further instructions would
issue.

It was about this time, or, to be
strictly accurate, on the day preceding
the convening of Judge MacFarlane's
court in Gaston, that Governor Bucks
took a short vacation—his first since
the adjournment of the assembly.

Late that same night, Stephen Hawk
was keeping a rather discomfiting
vigil with a visitor in the best suite
of rooms the Mid-Continent Hotel in
Gaston afforded. The guest of honor
was a brother lawyer—though he might
have refused to acknowledge the rela-

tionship with the ex-district attorney—
a keen-eyed, business-like gentleman,
whose name as an organizer of vast
capitalistic ventures had traveled far,
and whose present attitude was one of
undisguised and angry contempt for
Gaston and all things Gastonian.

"How much longer have we to wait?"
he demanded impatiently, when the
hands of his watch pointed to the quar-
ter-hour after ten. "You've made me
travel two thousand miles to see this
thing through: why didn't you make
sure of having your man here?"

Hawk wriggled uneasily in his chair.
He was used to being bullied, not
only by the good and great, but by the
little and evil as well. Yet there was
a rasp to the great man's impatience
that irritated him.

"I've been trying to tell you all even-
ing that I'm only the hired man in this
business, Mr. Falkland. I can't com-
pel the attendance of the other par-
ties."

"Well, it's damned badly managed,
as far as we've gone," was the un-
gracious comment. "You say the judge
refuses to confer with me?"

"Ab-so-lutely."

"And the train—the last train the
other man can come on; is that in
yet?"

Hawk consulted his watch.

"A good half-hour ago."

"You had your clerk at the station
to meet it?"

"I did."

"And he hasn't reported?"

"Not yet."

Falkland took a cigar from his
case, bit the end of it like a man with
a grudge to satisfy, and began again.

"There is a very unbusinesslike mys-
tery about all this, Mr. Hawk, and I
may as well tell you shortly that my
time is too valuable to make me toler-
ant of half-confidences. Get to the
bottom of it. Has your man weak-
ened?"

"No; he is not of the weakening
kind. And, besides, the scheme is his
own from start to finish, as you know."

"Well, what is the matter, then?"

Hawk rose.

"If you will be patient a little while
longer, I'll go to the wire and try to
find out. I am as much in the dark as
you are."

This last was not strictly true. Hawk
had a telegram in his pocket which
was causing him more uneasiness than
all the rasping criticisms of the New
York attorney, and he was re-reading
it by the light of the corridor bracket
when a young man sprang from the
ascending elevator and hurried to the
door of the parlor suite. Hawk col-
lared his Mercury before he could rap
on the door.

"Well?" he queried sharply.

"It's just as you suspected—what
Mr. Hendricks' telegram hinted at. I
met him at the station and couldn't
do a thing with him."

"Where has he gone?"

"To the same old place."

"You followed him?"

"Sure. That is what kept me so
long."

Hawk hung upon his decision for
the barest fraction of a second. Then
he gave his orders concisely.

"Hunt up Doctor Macquoid and get
him out to the club-house as quick as
you can. Tell him to bring his hypo-
dermic. I'll be there with all the help
he'll need. And when the young man
was gone Hawk smote the air with a
clenched fist and called down the Black
Curse of Shiloh, or its modern equiv-
alent, on all the fates subversive of
well-laid plans.

A quarter of an hour later, on the
upper floor of the club-house at the
Gentlemen's Driving park, four men
burst in upon a fifth, a huge figure,
crouching in a corner like a wild beast
at bay. A bottle and a tumbler stood
on the table under the hanging lamp;
and with the crash of breaking glass
which followed the mad-bull rush of
the giant, the reek of French brandy
filled the room.

"Hold him still, if you can, and pull
up that sleeve." It was Macquoid who
spoke, and the three apparitors,
breathing hard, sat upon the prostrate
man and bared his arm for the physi-
cian. When the apomorphia began
to do its work there was a struggle
of another sort, out of which emerged
a pallid and somewhat stricken rein-
carnation of the governor.

"Falkland is waiting at the hotel,
and he and MacFarlane can't get to-
gether," said Hawk, tersely, when the
patient was fit to listen. "Otherwise
we shouldn't have disturbed you. It's
all day with the scheme if you can't
show up."

The governor groaned and passed his
hand over his eyes.

"Get me into my clothes—Johnson
has the grip—and give me all the time
you can," was the sullen rejoinder;
and in due course the Honorable Jas-
per G. Bucks, clothed upon and in his
right mind, was enabled to keep his
appointment with the New York at-
torney at the Mid-Continent hotel.

But first came the whipping-in of
MacFarlane. Bucks went alone to the
judge's room on the floor above the
parlor suite. It was now near mid-
night, but MacFarlane had not gone to
bed. He was a spare man, with thin
hair graying rapidly at the temples
and a care-worn face; the face of a
man whose tasks or responsibilities, or
both, have overmatched him. He was
walking the floor with his head down
and his hands—thin, nerveless
hands they were—tightly locked be-
hind him, when the governor entered.

For a large man the Honorable Jas-
per was usually able to handle his
weight admirably; but now he clung
to the door-knob until he could launch
himself at a chair and be sure of hit-
ting it.

"What's this Hawk's telling me
about you, MacFarlane?" he deman-
ded, frowning portentously.

"I don't know what he has told you.
But it is too flagrant, Bucks; I can't
do it, and that's all there is about
it." The protest was feebly fierce, and
there was the snarl of a baited animal
in the tone.

"It's too late to make difficulties
now," was the harsh reply. "You've
got to do it."

"I tell you I cannot, and I will not!"
"A late attack of conscience, eh?"
sneered the governor, who was sober-
ing rapidly now. "Let me ask a ques-
tion or two. How much was that se-
curity debt your son-in-law let you in
for?"

"It was \$10,000. It is an honest
debt, and I shall pay it."

"But not out of the salary of a cir-
cuit judge," Bucks interposed. "Nor
yet out of the fees you make your
clerks divide with you. And that isn't
all. Have you forgotten the gerry-
mander business? How would you
like to see the true inwardness of that
in the newspapers?"

The judge shrank as if the huge ges-
turing hand had struck him.

"You wouldn't dare," he began.

"You were in that, too, deeper than—"

Again the governor interrupted him.

"Cut it out," he commanded. "I can
reward, and I can punish. You are
not going to do anything technically
illegal; but, by the gods, you are going
to walk the line laid down for you.
If you don't, I shall give the docu-
ments in the gerrymander affair to the
papers the day after you fail. Now we'll
go and see Falkland."

MacFarlane made one last protest.

"For God's sake, Bucks! spare me
that. It is nothing less than the foul-
est collusion between the judge, the
counsel for the plaintiff—and the
devil!"

"Cut that out, too, and come along,"
said the governor, brutally; and by the
steadying help of the chair, the door-
post and the wall of the corridor, he
led the way to the parlor suite on the
floor below.

The conference in Falkland's rooms
was chiefly a monologue with the
sharp-spoken New York lawyer in the
speaking part. When it was concluded
the judge took his leave abruptly,
pleading the lateness of the hour and
his duties for the morrow. When he
was gone the New Yorker began again.

"You won't want to be known in
this, I take it," he said, nodding at the
governor. "Mr. Hawk here will an-
swer well enough for the legal part,
but how about the business end of it?
Have you got a man you can trust?"

The governor's yellow eyebrows met
in a meaning scowl.

[To Be Continued.]

SOMETHING JUST AS GOOD.

Couldn't Get Sweet Peas, but Did
Not Return Empty-
Handed.

"Ignorance is bliss," but one of the
bell-boy's connected with a certain ho-
tel in town is inclined to doubt the old
maxim, says the Albany Journal. The
boy in question is now endeavoring to
learn the names of all the flowers that
grow, because of an absurd mis-
take which he made a short time ago.
It seems that a gentleman and his
wife, who is very fond of flowers, and
particularly sweet peas, put up at the
hotel the other night. She asked her
husband to send and get her a bunch
of sweet peas, so he rang for a boy,
and when the youngster appeared the
man handed him a bill and told him
to bring up some sweet peas. The boy
looked at the man in doubt and amaze-
ment for a moment, but took the bill
and left the room rather reluctantly.
It was some time before he returned:
in fact, the young couple became tired
of waiting for him. At last he did
come, however, but with a bundle in
his arms done up brown paper. The
poor boy was all out of breath and as
he laid the package on the table he
exclaimed:

"I couldn't get any sweet peas in the
store, but I brought you some sweet
corn, which I thought would do."

Presence of Mind.

On one occasion a great public din-
ner was given to Isaac Hull by the
town of Boston and he was asked to
sit for his picture to Gilbert Stuart,
the celebrated artist, who was a great
braggart. When Hull visited his
studio Stuart took great delight in en-
tertaining him with anecdotes of his
English success, stories of the marquis
of this and the baroness of that, which
showed how elegant was the society
to which he had been accustomed.

Unfortunately, in the midst of this
grandeur, Mrs. Stuart, who did not
know that there was a sitter, came in
with apron on and her head tied up
with some handkerchiefs, from the
kitchen, and cried out: "Do you mean
to have that leg of mutton boiled or
roasted?" To which Stuart replied,
with great presence of mind, "ask your
mistress."—Chicago Chronicle.

Promissory Notes.

It is said that a man whose musical
talent was as widely known as his im-
pecunious condition once accosted a
friend on the street, drew him into a
doorway, and requested a loan of \$25.

"When do you think you'll be able
to repay it?" asked the friend, to whom
it was by no means a new experience.

"This time," said the ready borrow-
er, with an engaging smile, "I hoped
you'd be willing to make it a 'Kathleen
Mavourneen' loan."

"A what?" demanded the practical
man.

"A 'Kathleen Mavourneen' loan,"
said his expensive friend. "It may be
for years, and it may be forever."—
Youth's Companion.

Bagged at Last.

Not even the best friends of Mrs.
Cobb could claim for her the gift of
gracious speech, although they laid
great stress on her kind intentions at
all times. "Well, well," said the good
lady, breathlessly, as she grasped at
acquaintance by the arm coming out
of a crowded concert hall, "here I've
been on a wild-goose chase all day
long, and at last find you where I
should never have thought of looking!"
—Youth's Companion.

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\$10,000 REWARD to any one who can disprove this statement.

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Notwithstanding the high price of leather, I can still afford to sell as good a shoe for the same price, \$3.50, as formerly. The increased volume of my business more than makes up for the lessening of my profit.

If I could take you into my factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you the infinite care with which every pair of Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why they are the best shoes produced anywhere.

If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes, you would understand why W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other \$3.50 shoe on the market to-day.

SOLD BY

COYLE & HAYES
BEREA, KENTUCKY

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Mrs. Arthur Hunt is very low. Mrs. E. A. Cook, who has been quite sick, is recovering.

Miss Allie Fowler, milliner, has moved opposite Welch's. Bennett and Ella Fowler are visiting their sister, Allie Fowler.

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer of Cumberland Gap are visiting in Berea.

Mrs. S. L. Clarke and daughter Leila left Tuesday for Tennessee.

Mr. J. L. Bowler is at work again in the printing office after a week's vacation.

Two children of Mr. Reed Robinson and Mr. Isaac Hughes are also reported sick.

Rev. Mr. Elkins, of Missouri, preached in the Union church last Sunday night.

Mr. Harry Burton, night watchman at Welch's, was married to Miss Lula Phillips last week.

Mrs. Seale is visiting her sister Lillian at Station Camp, where she is teaching. Tutor Seale is attending the Institute at Manchester.

Mrs. Fannie Demmon has returned from a few days visit with friends and relatives in the lower part of Madison and Jessamine counties.

Miss Jennie Hanson, Miss Gertrude Hulett, Mrs. Bowling, Mrs. Hoskins, Mr. Chrisman, Mrs. Smith, and John Muncy, who have been sick, are convalescent.

Miss Edith Faville, who has been visiting relatives here, returned to Norfolk, Va., where she is teaching in the kindergarten. Her sister, Miss Esther, remains in Berea to attend school.

Benton Huff, the 12-year-old son of the railroad section foreman, died of a complication of brain fever and other troubles last week. The body was taken to the former home in Wildie for interment.

The letters from President Frost and Miss Robinson, published in this issue, are authentic and interesting, even though their authors have returned to Berea. They have been crowded out of earlier numbers of The Citizen.

For the Children

To succeed these days you must have plenty of grit, courage, strength. How is it with the children? Are they thin, pale, delicate? Do not forget Ayer's Sarsaparilla. You know it makes the blood pure and rich, and builds up the general health in every way.

The children cannot possibly have good health unless the bowels are in proper condition. A sluggish liver gives a coated tongue, bad breath, constipated bowels. Correct all these by giving small laxative doses of Ayer's Pills. All vegetable, sugar coated.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of HAIR VIGOR, AGUE CURE, CHERRY PECTORAL.

The latest word from Dr. Thomson, who is at the bedside of his father in Medina, Ohio, is that his father is very low, but in great pain, and he feels that he cannot leave him. He has, therefore, asked Dr. Cook to take his place again next Sunday morning and conduct the communion service.

Resolutions Adopted.

Whereas the officials of Berea College, whose right it was, extended to our church the use of their chapel and college grounds for the entertainment of the Bates Creek Association therefore be it resolved.

That we hereby express our thanks for the use of the same and for the brotherly spirit that prompted the offer. Furthermore be it resolved that thanks be returned to W. C. Gamble and wife for assistance rendered in the service of the songs. Done at acalled meeting of the Berea Baptist Church.

Amos Stout, Mod.
B. H. Gabbard, Ch. Clerk.
Sept. 2, 1906.

President Frost to the Berea Students of Last Year.

East Northfield, Mass. Aug. 20, 1906.

My Dear Friends:—I hope all of you are taking the Citizen, so that this letter may reach all the young people who sat in our chapel last winter. I love to think of that chapel, and the sermons we heard and the songs we sang there.

I am writing from Northfield, Mass., where Mr. Moody, the great evangelist, planted two schools, one for girls and one for boys. The boys school held its commencement yesterday and I attended the exercise and made a brief address. The school is very much like ours, except that the boys and girls are in separate schools four miles apart, and there is no college department. I noticed that they sing the same hymns we love so well: "When the Roll is Called up Yonder," "Trust and Obey," "Onward Christian Soldiers," and all the rest.

Now I am writing this letter especially to urge all of you who have not graduated from some of our courses, to come back to Berea, and to come back at the beginning of the Fall Term, Sept. 12th. I know most of you want to come back, and I hope you will not let anything prevent you from meeting me in the chapel that Wednesday.

It is so much better in every way to begin in the Fall. Do not waste your time waiting or fooling around, but get back Sept. 12. You can do it; Where there's a will there's a way.

We can help you more and teach you better in the Fall. So make your plans right away. Write to Mr. Gamble and engage a room if you have not done so already. Do not waste the beautiful autumn days. All this summer I have been planning some pleasant surprises for the opening of the Fall Term. Fight down the difficulties, make up your mind to do the thing that is truly the best, invite your friends to come with you, and meet me in the great new chapel Sept. 12.

Faithfully yours,
WM. GOODALE FROST.

"Wainscott's Pop is a healthy Tonic."

College News.

Tutor May is sick.

Miss Amy McLish writes that she cannot be with us until the winter term.

Mrs. K. U. Putnam is here, bringing almost as much as Miss Robinson, even if she hasn't been to Europe.

Prof. and Mrs. Rigby returned last night. It sounds good to hear the Professor's hearty greeting again.

President Frost arrived in Berea Wednesday noon. Mrs. Frost and the children are not expected until next Tuesday.

Mr. Burgess, Supt. of Construction of Buildings, is supposed to be sick, but it looks doubtful when one sees him out walking.

Francis Clark, who has been doing Sunday School work this summer, returned Tuesday night, bringing with him five new students.

Miss Todd, our registrar, is hard at work again; also Mr. Lindsley, who, with Mrs. Lindsley, has been in New York resting during the vacation.

Miss Merrow appears ready for work once more. Everybody is filled with enthusiasm and good resolutions; what a splendid year it is going to be.

Mr. A. S. Worthen, who will be remembered by all who were here last year, writes to have his Citizen sent him at MacDonald College, St. Anne De Bellevue, Quebec.

Miss Elizabeth Lewis, who is to be assistant librarian, arrived with Miss Corwin and Miss Maiden Saturday night. Miss Lewis and Miss Maiden have been in Chautauqua during the summer, and Miss Corwin in New Jersey.

Miss Josephine Robinson, whose letter from England is found in this issue, returned a few days ago. Miss Robinson has brought a great deal back with her including the Dean of Women and many interesting experiences.

Some of the students who have arrived are Miss Maiden, Roy Eastman, Jesse Huff, Abner Stillwell, John Gerdes, George Haldane and Rolla Hoffman. The excursion Tuesday will doubtless bring back all of our old classmates.

The chapel tower is undergoing some repairs, and the library building is receiving its finishing touches. The third story of the Bruce building is nearing completion. Mr. Howard Clark, who has been overseeing the bricklaying, deserves special commendation.

Mr. Cartmell, the assistant treasurer and purchasing agent, began to get busy again last Saturday and of course is keeping everybody else within a radius of several miles almost as busy as himself. The stock for the bookstore has been ordered and the soda fountain began running Wednesday. Ralph Patin, one of last year's students, and Thomas Cook, who recently returned from China and enters school next week, will have charge of this department.

Prof. James Watt Raine.

Berea's Collegiate Department receives a great reinforcement in the coming of Rev. Jas. W. Raine as Professor of English and Rhetoric. Raine is a native of Scotland, graduate of Oberlin College and Union Theological Seminary, and was formerly a professor in the State Agricultural College of Kansas, and a tutor at Oberlin. He is well known as a popular Reader and Lecturer, and comes to us from a most successful pastorate at Riverhead, N. Y. He is a man of talent and consecration, who will be a loyal co-worker in the Faculty, and an unselfish friend to every student.

The Opening Term, Sept. 12.

Berea is getting ready to meet the students, new and old, next week. Already a good many students are in town, and they are getting quite a crowd at the Boarding Hall. The offices open Tuesday at 2 p. m. for reception of students, and the opening exercises occur at 8 the next morning in the great new Chapel.

Much interest is being aroused by the announcement that Judge Ed. C. O'Rear of the Court of Appeals is to give three lectures on "County Organization," "County Administration" and "County Officers" the coming winter, in the Kentucky University Law School. On account of the confusion existing in many counties in their administration, it is felt that these lectures will meet a present need. Those interested in these or other law courses should note the advertisement of the Kentucky University Law School in this issue.

It is not an uncommon experience for us to get a letter describing how the writer escaped death by taking Dr. Caldwell's (Laxative) Syrup Pepsin for some violent and dangerous stomach or bowel inflammation. The gentle, soothing, curative, purgative action of this pleasant syrup is without any equal in the science of medicine. Sold by S. E. WELCH at 50c and \$1.00. Money back if it fails.

WOMEN FLED

From the Burning Building in Night Robes—One Man Killed.

Louisville, Ky.—The fire which partially destroyed the Caperton building caused a financial loss of \$40,000. Harry S. Cox, of Bardonia, Ky., was suffocated and his body partially burned; Harvey White, Louisville, was overcome by smoke; Arthur W. Ventres, of Philadelphia, sustained a broken ankle, and Capt. Sam Oldham Brown, was hurt in a fall of 20 feet. The building is four stories, the lower being used as storerooms and the upper three as flats. The fire started in the rear and shot up the shaft, being diverted at the roof to the adjacent rooms on the upper stories. Twenty women were obliged to leave the building in their night clothing, and took refuge in the offices of the United States district attorney, in the custom house, just opposite. Harry Cox was 22 years of age and was engaged to be married to Miss Mary Murphy, daughter of Charles T. Murphy, of Louisville. His body was taken to the Murphy residence, Oak street, from where the funeral will be held. White recovered after being carried through the flames into the open air. Ventres, who gave the alarm by calling to passersby on the street, got his feet tangled in his night robe and broke his ankle in falling.

IN A DRY GOODS BOX

Mother and Her Son Live in Preference to an Almshouse.

Glasgow, Ky.—Just an ordinary pine dry goods box is the abode of Polly Ann Stinnett and son Riley, at Elizabethtown. Having no shelter and no means, they begged the box from a merchant, dragged it to the east end of the town and ensconced themselves therein. Passers by are given as cheerful a salutation as if the mother and son were dwelling in a palace. They subsist on the charity of neighbors. Both refused to enter the county almshouse, saying they preferred their dry goods box.

ANOTHER CLASH

Between the Hall-Martin Feudists Results in More Bloodshed.

Sergeant, Ky.—Reliable news reached here from Beaver creek that the Hall-Martin feud factions came together again. There were perhaps 50 shots fired on each side, the Martin faction having started the fight. According to the reports John Vance, a brother of Dick Vance, was fatally wounded. He belonged to the Hall faction. One of the Halls received a dangerous wound, being shot once in the thigh and arm. So far as is learned there was no one shot on the Martin side.

Bargain in Rent

Pretty four room cottage; garden 100 x 160 feet on Prospect street. \$5.50 per month. B. P. Ambrose, Prospect street, Berea, Ky.

New Potatoes!

For new potatoes call on C. M. Canfield, City phone 21.

KEEP CLEAN

and get your clothes cleaned and pressed by

J. C. BURNAM
The West End Barber Shop. Phone 67

50c a suit is all it will cost you.

HOUSES TO RENT.

Berea College has a few desirable houses to rent in Berea, some of them with barn and garden.

Inquire of the Treasurer any week day, 9:45 to 12 a. m. or 3 to 4 p. m.

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Meal.....65c per bushel
Granulated Sugar.....50c per lb.
Flour.....40c to 55c per sack
Best Bacon.....11c per lb.
Salt.....40c per 100 lbs.
Good Coffee.....12c and 15c per lb.
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Winds over the hill of procrastination and leads into the valley of lost opportunities.

Avoid its Miseries

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THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF BOSTON, MASS.

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Neat and Nobby. Workmanship the very best. The Wellworth is the kind that satisfies. Every suit sold sells one more. Don't fail to come in and look our place through. We have suits for Men, Youths and Boys at \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$10, \$12.50, \$15.

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Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for himself for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

A Gloucester, Mass., man has been "bitten 40 times by a pet bulldog." There's no accounting for tastes in the matter of pets.

A Tennessee man wants congress to pass a law against peck-a-boos waists. He must possess an unholo desire to get congress to hunt for trouble.

A seacow 18 feet long and which cost \$2,000 has been added to the New York aquarium. The trouble with these seacows is that they give salted milk.

The daughter of a Standard Oil magnate has announced her engagement to a chauffeur. Who will be the first heiress to marry her father's aeronaut?

The discovery of a lot of new coal in Pennsylvania will not especially interest the consumer. A find of this kind does not exert any effect on the price.

The New York World publishes an article under the title of "New York Minds Its Own Business." It does so probably because it refuses to recognize the fact that there is any other business.

Boston's school board has announced that the marriage of a teacher will be considered equivalent to her resignation. There has for a long time been a general supposition that Boston school teachers never married.

A Kansas lady insists that woman can never hope to be man's equal until she is able to open a telegram as calmly as she is able to open a can of corn. Why not give her a chance? Let her have equality as soon as she is able to open a telegram as calmly as a man opens a can of corn.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward is coming to this country, perhaps for the purpose of finding out whether she stated the case strongly enough when she said all Americans were insufferably vulgar. Incidentally she will lecture the vulgar things and get as much of their money as possible.

The Candymakers' association has retained a medical expert to investigate instances of candy poisoning. After diagnosing eight cases in Brooklyn, the deaths were attributed "to bad milk." Of course, the milk dealers' physician will promptly shift the responsibility to breakfast foods.

The boy who was flogged by the driver of an ice wagon for jumping on the step behind and taking a splinter of ice, should have remembered that, at the present rates, a fragment big enough for a cooling mouthful is a valuable piece of property, the taking of which is almost grand larceny.

A Texas railroad has ordered that no boys are to be employed in the company's shops who have not completed eight grades of school, while none are to be taken for clerical work who have not completed a high school course. Compulsory education laws would become mighty nearly obsolete if similar rules were adopted by all business and industrial concerns.

Although many other industries flourish in this country, the manufacture of paupers seems to be on the decline. According to a report of the bureau of the census, the number of paupers in almshouses in every hundred thousand of the population has decreased from 132 in 1880 to a fraction more than 101 in 1903. England and Wales had, in 1905, almost 700 indoor paupers to the hundred thousand of population, or almost seven times the proportion of the United States.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, there were imported into the United States uncut diamonds to the value of \$10,579,000, cut diamonds valued by the custom-house appraisers at \$24,282,000 and other precious stones to the amount of \$4,247,000—a total of more than \$40,000,000. And yet, when the tax assessor goes diamond hunting anywhere in the United States, these gems, so rich and rare, do not sparkle for him. Their luster is dimmed to a few thousand dollars in the forgetful memory of the tax dodger.

The English are objecting seriously to the smell of the American cigarette. This international bond of unity is growing.

Immigrants are arriving in New York at the rate of 9,000 a day. This will to some extent offset the summer travel from America to the capitals of the old world.

Give Publicity to All Campaign Contributions

By HON. JOHN D. LONG,
Ex-Secretary of the Navy.

THE ideal and the right thing would be not to spend a dollar in a political campaign. There are some necessary expenses, but they are mighty few. Not to be mealy-mouthed, what is spent otherwise, which is nearly the whole, goes in the way of direct or indirect corruption—sometimes in the straight-out buying of influence. I hope the time will come, for most evils cure themselves by their excess, when the only electioneering agencies will be the open stump, where the candidate will argue his case before the people, and the press taking sides unpaid and disinterested, and when there will be no "getting out of the vote" except as it comes out of its own accord. Better that three-quarters of the voters stay at home than be dragged to the polls to swell a vote to which they contribute no interest and no intelligence.

However, the millennium is not yet, and we must deal with existing conditions. If there must be contributions to political campaigns, let us have publicity as to where it comes from and where it goes to. Is the principle of publicity in this matter feasible? It is vital. It will do more than anything else, not only to keep political expenditures decent, but to keep them and the contributions to them down to a decent figure.

If there are to be such contributions, I cannot see how a line can be drawn limiting them to any class of contributors. Their justification is put on the ground of securing public servants and legislation which will best conserve the public interest. If on this ground an individual may contribute, so certainly may a firm of individuals or a corporation representing the interests of its individual stockholders. But no firm and no corporation should contribute a dollar of its funds except by the authority of its constituents and with their full knowledge.

Not only should all political contributions be made public, but that publicity should attach to them from the very moment they are made, not months after the election is over. A daily statement of every cent given and of every cent expended would clear the air, and especially would keep the amount down. Managers would be pretty careful what agencies they employed and what inducements they offered if held to this public scrutiny. There would be a sharp falling off in expenditures and a corresponding pruning of great slush funds and in the reckless and demoralizing contributions to them. Corruption cannot stand the light, and publicity is salvation.

Plan to Give Every Worker a Vacation

By SAMUEL S. KOENIG,
New York Politician.

If there was some economic scheme or plan by which the thousands of the underpaid and overworked men and women of our large cities could be given a week away from the surroundings that become so monotonously impressed on the mind and nerves, and have that week in a locality where diversion would be a practical probability without the usual attendant loss of time and money, it would be a most commendable move.

The plan I have in mind is outlined much as follows: To have an institution that had as its object only the purpose of giving to every one a vacation without any idea of profit to itself, and to never have any surplus except that which was held against just claims.

To arrange that by the payment of a small sum weekly or monthly a person might lay up sufficient with the institution that would give him, with no further concern, the chance to leave his work and have a week at a place in the country, with a sum of money equivalent to his weekly pay, and with no charge for his accommodations.

Assuming that a man was getting \$15 a week he could, with no great loss in his weekly comfort, pay 25 cents a week toward a week's keeping in the country, his total would be \$12.50, which would pay his fare to and from the place, and keep him in comfort for the week.

Few men there are who cannot spare that much out of the weekly savings, and how few men there are who can spare the \$15 or \$20 necessary at one time to take a couple of days away from the grind of the year's work. Where a man had a family an increased weekly payment would get the same result, and where a man was an earner of sufficient capacity he should be able to pay enough weekly so that he might have not only the benefit of an easily taken, well-conducted visit to recreation, but receive the amount of the week's wages as well.

Such plans are worked by some of the big employers of labor in the world, and they work to the entire satisfaction of every one concerned.

One big plant in Germany gives an employee who has been with it a year a rest cure in the mountains at its expense with full pay.

Out in Ohio a firm taxes its employees a small bit each week, with their permission, and sends them away for two weeks to a farm in the country, where they are entertained as well as one is at the ordinary high-priced summer boarding-house.

That the idea can be made practical and of the greatest benefit to the small wage earner I haven't the least doubt, and I firmly believe that it will be done sooner or later.

Religion Essential to Nature of Man

By REV. W. A. WATERMAN.

Religion springs up in man's necessities which will make imperative demands upon his soul after all churches shall have crumbled, could he live so long. While man remains and duty, judgment, and eternity remain, religion will remain, having its necessity in the moral constitution.

A nonreligious man is abnormal, only a high grade animal at his best. Church, Bible, and priest come to man as his friends to enlighten, inspire, and unfold to him his nature and aid him in maintaining normal state and relations. Men are not released from moral and religious obligations by keeping out of church and worship. Religious obligations came not by churches' creed, Bible, or priest; these came after the moral constitution was created.

The Bible is God's handbook of religion. Break down the book, sweep away its history, story, and chronology, as some are trying to do, and think they have, you do not touch, much less destroy, the authority and obligations of religion. Religion is not a superfluity. Religious living is the normal condition of man. Law abiding is the normal state of the citizen.

JESUS ENTERS JERUSALEM IN TRIUMPH

Sunday School Lesson for Sept. 9, 1906
Specially Prepared for This Paper.

LESSON TEXT.—Matt. 21:1-17. Memory verses, 3-11. GOLDEN TEXT.—"Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord."—Matt. 21:9.

TIME.—April 2 and 3, A. D. 30. It was what has come to be known as Palm Sunday.

PLACE.—On the west slope of the Mount of Olives, toward Jerusalem from Bethany; then in the streets of Jerusalem and in the court of the temple.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

V. 1. "They." Jesus, apostles, Passover pilgrims. "Draw nigh Jerusalem, Bethphage." Bethany was but two miles from Jerusalem. Bethphage was still nearer, both villages being on the Mount of Olives.

V. 2. "Go into the village." Presumably the village of Bethphage. "An ass and a colt." It was the colt that Jesus wished to use, but by bringing the mother with it and leading her before, the colt would readily follow.

V. 3. "If any man say aught." The owner of the animal did inquire of the disciples what they meant by taking them, and received the reply that Jesus had instructed them to give. "The Lord hath need of them." Of even these humble animals, our Lord had need. "Straightway he will send them." Having used them, the Lord will return them to you. This promise he undoubtedly fulfilled, as they returned that very evening.

Vs. 4, 5. "Fulfilled." spoken by the prophets. Zechariah, writing five centuries before, foretold the Messiah's meekness by picturing him thus riding on an ass. "Tell ye the daughter of Zion." A poetic mode of saying: "Proclaim to the inhabitants of Jerusalem." The city was often styled Zion, from one of its hills. "Thy King cometh . . . meek, etc." Jesus was to come, not like a fierce warrior, but as a prince of peace.

V. 7. "Put on them their clothes." It was fitting that an animal to be ridden by a monarch should be decked with gorgeous clothes.

V. 8. "A very great multitude." Often as many as 2,700,000 people came to the Passover feast of Jerusalem. Many Passover pilgrims accompanied Jesus and the twelve; some, however, looked on with cool scorn (See Rev. Ver.; also Luke 19: 39, 40). "Spread their garments." Laid their abbas—loose outer coats—for his beast to tread upon. From this the day has come to be known as Palm Sunday.

V. 9. "That went before and that followed." The throng that poured out from Jerusalem's gates ascended the Mount of Olives until it met the advancing party, then turning "went before" Jesus and his immediate attendants. The throng before mentioned followed. "Cried." Rather, chanted; perhaps antiphonally, as Jews were wont to do in worship. The words they used were from Ps. 118:25, 26. They were words applied strictly to the Messiah. "Hosanna." A Hebrew word which meant literally, "Save, we pray," but has passed into a common acclamation of joy over deliverance. It is much like "God save the king." "In the name of the Lord." As the representative of the Heavenly Father. "Hosanna in the highest." From highest heaven alone, even from God himself, can salvation for men come. These shouts burst from the throng when the gorgeous panorama of the city broke upon their view. The same scene, however, called forth from Jesus, however, a sobbing lamentation (See Luke 19: 41-44).

V. 11. "Jesus, the prophet of Nazareth in Galilee." Possibly from fear of the Jewish rules they no longer called him Son of David.

V. 12. "Jesus went into the temple." Jesus claimed not political, but spiritual, kingship. What is about to be related occurred on the following day. "Cast out all them." Earlier in his ministry (John 2:13-22), Jesus had similarly cleansed the temple.

V. 13. "Den of thieves." Perhaps traders were fraudulent in their dealings; at any rate they robbed God of the honor and reverence which are due to him.

V. 15. "Children crying . . . hosanna." The boys in the temple repeated now the cry they had heard from the multitude the preceding day. "Sore displeased." The temple authorities were indignant, perhaps because they feared the noise would evoke the interference of Roman soldiers, but more especially because they disliked everything that tended to establish the renown of Jesus.

V. 16. "Hearest thou what these say?" They thought Jesus' cause was belittled by the acclamations of the children, and that therefore he would rebuke them. But Jesus then, as now, loved the children, and was pleased by every expression of their love for him. "Have ye never read?" etc. He refers to the Septuagint version of Ps. 8:2, whose context shows that the Heavenly Father delights to have the children admire and enjoy all his great works.

Practical Points.

V. 2. When we go forth under Jesus' directions, we find the way prepared before us.

V. 8. May the day soon dawn when all mankind will honor King Jesus!—Rev. 7:9.

V. 12. To Jesus let us commit the work of casting out all that defiles God's human temple.—Mark 7:23.

V. 13. If evil is present with us, it is by our own permission.—Jas. 1:4.

V. 15. Let us give to Jesus the loving trust and sincere praise of a little child.—Matt. 18:3.

STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

DATES FIXED

For Winchester Meeting of the State Development Convention.

Louisville, Ky.—Arrangements were made for the State Development Convention to be held in Winchester this fall. John Farra was elected chairman of the meeting; A. Y. Ford, R. E. Hughes and Hubert Vreeland, of Louisville, were present in person, and J. N. Kehoe, C. J. B. Norwood and W. S. Harkins, of Prestonburg, were represented by proxy. Judge A. M. Benton was elected vice chairman. October 10, 11 and 12 were selected as the dates for the convention. The coal mines and big lumber mills along the Kentucky River will be visited. A prize of \$50 will be given the district sending the largest delegation. Former Senator Wm. Lindsay will be asked to preside at the Winchester meeting. Prof. I. H. Baily, of Cornell University, will be invited to talk on horticulture and fruits. It was announced that Winchester had donated \$1,500 for the entertainment of the visitors. The Louisville Commercial Club will attend. The club entertained the visiting delegates from Winchester at a banquet in the Seelbach Hotel.

PART OF THE ASSETS

Are Revoked Licenses, Say Saloon Men—Will Contest Mayor's Act.

Lexington, Ky.—The saloon men of this city who have suffered by the revocation of their license through the actions of Mayor Thomas A. Combs have engaged attorneys and will make a fight through the courts to test the legality of the act, whereby the mayor was given power to revoke their license. The contention will be made that the revocation of a saloon license is a violation of property rights, in that the license is a part of the saloon's assets and may be sold the same as any other property. So far, since the placing on of the "lid" by Mayor Combs, there have been six saloon men had their license revoked, and it is said all of them will be party plaintiffs in the action to be taken.

Although Mayor Thomas A. Combs has offered a reward of \$20 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any saloon keeper violating the Sunday closing law, there is hardly a Sunday but that some do not take a chance.

"BOOTLEGGERS"

Are Run Down in Kentucky By the United States "Revnoos."

Columbia, Ky.—Revenue officers have been making it hot for whisky "bootleggers" in this section of the country in the last week. Deputy United States Marshal C. J. Cundiff, of Louisville, arrested the following persons and brought them before United States Commissioner F. R. Winfrey, of this city, who held them to the Federal Court: Sally Ann Shoemaker, Green county; Hattie Willis, Adair county; Joseph Yates, Adair county; Sallie Bradshaw, colored, Adair county; Gideon Sneed, Adair county, and Samuel Willis, colored, Adair county. Deputy Marshal Cundiff will leave for Louisville tomorrow morning with his prisoners.

ANOTHER CLASH

Between the Hall-Martin Feudists Results in More Bloodshed.

Sergeant, Ky.—Reliable news reached here from Beaver creek that the Hall-Martin feud factions came together again. There were perhaps 50 shots fired on each side, the Martin faction having started the fight. According to the reports John Vance, a brother of Dick Vance, was fatally wounded. He belonged to the Hall faction. One of the Halls received a dangerous wound, being shot once in the thigh and arm. So far as is learned there was no one shot on the Martin side.

Receiving Hearty Co-Operation.

Paducah, Ky.—The immigration movement started by the Paducah Commercial club is receiving hearty co-operation. All of the counties in Jackson's purchase have been invited to participate in the meeting that will be held here in October.

A Newport Case.

Frankfort, Ky.—Gov. Beckham appointed M. R. Lockhart, of Newport, special judge to try the lunacy case of Henry Puff, of Newport. The county judge of Campbell county refuses to try lunacy cases.

A Successful Flight.

Louisville, Ky.—Horace Wild, a Chicago aeronaut, gave another successful airship flight. He started from Fontaine Ferry Park, alighted at Fourth avenue and Market street, and later returned to the park.

In An Asylum.

Louisville, Ky.—Phillip Kalthenthaler, a pretzel baker at 2320 Baxter avenue, who had mourned as dead his son, Phillip Kalthenthaler, Jr., learned through Sebastian Gunther, chief of police, that his son is an inmate of an insane asylum at Salt Lake City.

A Message From Claude.

Louisville, Ky.—Claude R. Glenn, 227 Third avenue, received a telegram from Boston informing him that he had fallen heir to an estate valued at \$25,000 and bequeathed to him by William Christian, a distant relative.

A FAMOUS BEAUTY

Narrowly Escapes Serious Injury in an Accident at Louisville.

Louisville, Ky.—While Mr. and Mrs. Augustus E. Hone were driving out Fourth avenue in a surrey they were run into by the driver of a heavily laden coal wagon team at Fourth avenue and Market street. Mrs. Hone was thrown flat on her back on the granite sidewalk, but she was up in an instant. Many pedestrians rushed to her assistance, but she said she needed none. She wore a white flannel suit, which was bespattered with mud and slime from the street. She walked away with her husband, and afterward drove to the home of her father, Gen. John B. Castleman. Before her marriage Mrs. Hone was Miss Alice Castleman, regarded by many as the most beautiful woman in Kentucky. Her husband is a prominent mechanical engineer. Mr. and Mrs. Hone have been the guests of Gen. Castleman for several days. The coal wagon driver was not arrested, as it was evident it was not his fault. Mrs. Hone's great presence of mind and her agility probably saved her serious injury.

ABANDONED MINES

Taken Over by Kentucky Capitalists, Who Will Push Development.

Lexington, Ky.—The Waldensia Coal & Coke Co., with holdings of 5,000 acres of fine coal lands in Eastern Tennessee, has filed articles of incorporation in this city, where the head offices of the new concern will be located. The promoters are W. E. Cassidy, president; H. C. Thompson, vice president and general manager, and R. M. Jackson, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Jackson is president of the First National bank of London, Ky., while H. C. Thompson is an Eastern Kentucky mine owner. The property of the new company represents an outlay of \$380,000 spent by six millionaire capitalists of Chicago several years ago in development, but, as it was not operated as successfully as the Chicago investors desired, it was put on the market after the death of Henry Weaver, who was general manager.

BRONSTON'S WILL

Ignores His Relatives, and it is Said They Will Enter Contest.

Lexington, Ky.—A sensation is said to be brewing in Richmond, Ky., over the estate left by the late Thomas C. Bronston, and much anxiety is being manifested by the people of the community regarding the nature of the will left by the wealthy brother-in-law of United States Senator James B. McCreary. The deceased died without leaving any lawful heirs, and it is said, bequeathed the bulk of his fortune to a woman, a former servant with several children, and the likelihood of a contest by the numerous relatives of the dead man is the topic of general discussion at the present time. While nothing definite is known regarding the nature of the will, it is rumored that all of the blood relations were ignored. The estate is estimated at \$150,000.

BLOOD AND BRAINS

Cover the Loaded Stick Found in the Hotel Bureau.

Fadueah, Ky.—Covered with blood and brains, a loaded stick was found wrapped in a quilt in a drawer in the bureau of room No. 36, at the New Richmond house. It has been turned over to the police, who think it undoubtedly was used in murdering Claude Bass, who was found on North Sixth street. His skull had been crushed. Police Chief Collins has considerable evidence to be given to the grand jury. It is known who occupied room No. 36 the night of the murder.

Revoked Their License.

Lexington, Ky.—Mayor Thomas A. Combs revoked the license of Saloonists B. D. Varnell and J. H. Parker, who were doing business under the firm name of Varnell & Parker at Kenton and Fifth streets. The men confessed to violating the Sunday closing law.

Elmore Surrenders.

Edmonton, Ky.—Charles Elmore, the Metcalfe county distiller who shot and killed Lote Frogg, has surrendered himself to the authorities. He declares that he shot in self-defense, saying Frogg shot at him thrice before he drew his own weapon.

Dive May Prove Fatal.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—In diving in Little river, at a camp near here, James A. Young, Jr., assistant cashier of the City bank, struck his head on a rock. He is in a critical condition. He is a son of Dr. James A. Young.

Died of His Wounds.

Whitesburg, Ky.—A messenger arriving here from the Pike-Letcher border, the scene of the recent engagement between the Mullins and Flemings, brings word that Henry Fleming, brother to Sol Flemings, of "Kuklux" fame, died of his wounds.

Fell Lifeless at Desk.

Louisville, Ky.—John S. Fenwick, aged 36 years, of 1618 West Walnut street, who had been for seven years receiving clerk for the Louisville & Nashville railroad, fell lifeless at his desk, at Ninth street and Broadway.

BOYS AND GIRLS

FOR A PARTY

The "Enchanted Pumpkin" and How It Can Be Made to Entertain Royally.

When your little brother or sister has a birthday party and you want a novelty as a centerpiece for the tea-table, try the "Enchanted Pumpkin" and see what fun it will make for the guests.

It ought to be a prize pumpkin and a big one. Scoop out all the inside; that will do well enough to make pies out of for grown-up people on days that are not birthdays. Then stuff it full of toys tied up in mysterious-looking bundles.

To each package tie a bright ribbon, letting the loose ends fall out over the sides of the pumpkin. Then carefully replace the cap or stem part, which you cut off, so that it will look as if it were still whole, and place it on your tea table. Surrounded by ferns and colored autumn leaves, and decorated with the drooping ends of

the ribbons, it will make a pretty centerpiece.

When the feast is over, explains the Chicago Daily News, set the children to guessing how many seeds are in the pumpkin. When all have guessed, tell each to take hold of one of the



PULLING OF THE RIBBONS.

ribbons, and when you say "Three!" they must pull on the ribbons and in that way they will find out how many seeds are in the pumpkin.

Of course, each little guest secures a pretty gift.

A DAUGHTER'S REWARD.

Prize Story Written by Edith Lash-brooke, a Fourteen-Year-Old Detroit Girl.

The sun was just appearing above the trees, revealing a small brown cottage, situated several rods back from the road. A young girl of about 13 summers tripped lightly down the path, carrying two tin pails which glistened as the sun shone upon them. Every morning, very early, Mildred Greene went to a creek a few fields off to bring water for the day. For many years her mother had been a widow, but, with the help of Bill, a trusty farm hand, had been able to keep the farm in shape and to make a fair living.

As Mildred walked on, she heaved a sigh and said to herself: "I won-

"How much money is needed to cover expenses?" he asked.

"Twenty-five dollars will cover everything. But, remember, mamma is to be kept without knowledge as to this plan," and, saying this, she skipped off to the house where she found her mother making butter.

For nearly six weeks she worked, and by that time had saved the sum of \$23. There were two more to get. But where? She arose early one morning and walked into the barnyard to hunt eggs. She found a new nest which contained several, and after a short hunt she found some others, which altogether made three dozen. These she sold to a neighboring farmer, and, after telling Bill of her success, she at once ran to the farm grocery, a mile distant, and received in exchange for all her money five five-dollar bills. After reaching



SHE FOUND THE NEST WHICH CONTAINED SEVERAL.

der if there is not some way in which I could manage to have mamma go away for a vacation. It is now nearly 14 years since she had seen her brother."

She walked on, until she reached the creek, where she sat down on a large stone and again began musing. At last she came upon an idea which exactly suited her, and she exclaimed: "I have it! I have it! By raising and selling potatoes, onions and various other farm products I will soon get enough money."

The pails were now filled and by walking quickly Mildred soon reached home. Breakfast was awaiting her and, after partaking of it, she went about her daily duties.

Immediately after finishing her work, she hunted up Bill and told him of her idea. He at once became interested and offered to help her in her undertaking.

home, she placed them under her mother's supper plate.

A look of surprise stole over the mother's face, and the evening that followed was indeed a happy one.

After two days' preparation, Mildred's mother set out an unexpected trip. Her brother was overjoyed at seeing the sister whom he had not seen for so many years. On hearing of the circumstances and of the thoughtfulness of his niece, he at once decided to send for her.

The next train that left a certain little village carried with it a very happy girl. Mildred arrived safely at her destination and was met at the depot by her uncle.

All that winter she remained in the city and attended school. Many other rewards were bestowed upon her, and all on account of her thoughtfulness and unselfish ways.—Detroit Free Press.

KNOWING THE BIRDS.

Pleasant Study for the Summer Time in Learning Their Habits and Songs.

How grand is the hawk or the eagle sailing far away in the blue sky! And how beautiful are song birds, each in its favorite position to sing, the song sparrow with head thrown back, the bobolink sailing down to the grass with raised wings! Those who have spent much time in watching birds in the field know how differently the various birds perch, fly, run, climb or feed. The warblers catch flies, but they do not do it in such an interesting way as do the true fly catchers. We come to know a bird by the flight or walk, says St. Nicholas, just as we

know other friends by their gait or even by the sound of their tread. In flight, the wings of many different birds make peculiar sounds whereby we may know the birds even if they themselves are out of sight. It is not at all necessary to get close enough to a bird to see its exact color, or the shape of its bill and feet; for its movements and outlines can be seen at a greater distance; and so we may know the bird even though it should fly away, as birds often do as soon as we try to stalk them for a nearer view.

Tom Knew.
Teacher—Tommie, what is the hard-est wood that grows?
Tommie—The kind a feller's got to split.—Yonker's Statesman.
YOUTHS 2141.

HAS MUCH MEANING

PRACTICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE TERM "STAND-PAT."

It Meant a Great Deal More When Hanna Injected It Into Politics and It Means More as the Years Roll By.

"But what does it mean to stand-pat?" This is the question propounded in a double-leaded and rather nervous editorial by the New York Mail of July 28. It is easily answered. To stand-pat means now precisely what it meant when that non-political euphemism was projected into politics by Mark Hanna five or six years ago.

Mr. Hanna saw a country on the top wave of a sea of unparalleled prosperity. "Stand-pat," said he.

He saw domestic production increasing at a tremendous rate to meet domestic demand. "Stand-pat!"

He saw domestic labor fully employed, at increasing high wages. "Stand-pat!"

He saw savings bank deposits increasing at the rate of half a billion dollars a year. "Stand-pat!"

He saw railroads carrying more freight and passengers and building more miles of new road than ever before. "Stand-pat!"

He saw 10,000,000 farmers with paid-off mortgages of the tariff revision period of 1893-97 and buying pianos and automobiles. "Stand-pat!"

He saw an internal trade amounting to twenty billions a year and growing very fast. "Stand-pat!"

He saw a foreign trade pass the two-billion mark and growing at the rate of \$200,000,000 a year. (It is now over three billions.) "Stand-pat!"

He saw the outside world taking more and more of our agricultural and manufactured exports. "Stand-pat!"

He saw a big increase in our imports alike of non-dutiable articles for use in manufacture and of dutiable goods of the competitive sort. "Stand-pat!"

He saw that the duties collected on imports were yielding ample revenues for the government's increasing requirements. "Stand-pat!"

He saw the excess of exports over imports bringing to us annual trade balances averaging more than half a billion dollars. "Stand-pat!"

He saw in consequence a vast inflow of gold, which in the past ten years has added \$700,000,000 to our supply of yellow metal. "Stand-pat!"

He saw American securities held abroad sent back to aid in settling our favorable balances of trade, and the amount of American money sent abroad to pay interest and dividends on foreign capital invested in this country reduced to less than half what it was ten years ago in a tariff revision period. "Stand-pat!"

He saw the United States paying off its debts to foreigners and rapidly becoming the money center, as it has become the industrial center of the world. "Stand-pat!"

He saw, in short, the most extraordinary prosperity, the highest rate of wages, the highest standard of living that the world has ever known. So he said, "Stand-pat!"

What Mark Hanna saw five years ago is to be seen to-day on a much bigger scale. If he were living to-day he would again say, "Stand-pat!"

He did not say, nor does anybody now say, as the Mail seems to think, that protection is "a hoop of iron," an inflexible, inexorable thing that will never permit of the change of a single tariff schedule. The Mail ought to know better. That is not what stand-pat means. To suppose it is to suppose a silly thing. Free traders and chronic tariff reformers ought to be given a monopoly of that kind of supposing.

This is a stand-pat year. So will next year be, and the year after that, and many years after that, we should all hope. When a different condition comes, and when revision of the tariff is called for to promote the general good—when a decrease of some of the schedules and an increase of some of the schedules shall obviously work to the advantage of the country as a whole—then tariff revision should come and will come.

Should it come any sooner than that? The best statesmanship of the country says no. The business interests of the country say no. The wage earners of the country say no.

That is what it means to stand-pat.

When the Test Came.

A Democratic contemporary makes the reckless assertion that "the declaration in the Democratic platform that tariff taxes shall be levied for revenue only strikes at the very root of the trust evil." It is well known that this has been the fundamental principle in Democratic doctrine ever since the party came into existence and is inserted in every platform. But we all know how it works. There are some lessons that burn through bitter experience into the duldest brain, and this is one of them. Those cannot forget if they would that "tariff for revenue only," when given an opportunity for a test during the last administration of Grover Cleveland, struck at the root not of trusts, but of prosperity, that it paralyzed the entire commercial and industrial fabric of the nation, drove millions into financial distress and bankruptcy and caused unparalleled misery and suffering. It is like the old story of burning the barn to kill the rats that are eating the wheat. The barn is lost, but the rats escape and lay low for the coming of another barn.—Bay City Tribune.

SHALL BRYAN FIX THE TARIFF?

If He Gets the Chance Every Vestige of Protection Will Be Eliminated.

Mr. Bryan is a free trader. In his latest generalized manifesto he says the tariff is one of the issues he will discuss hereafter. But this is not a question on which he is likely to change his record in the least, nor can he modify it essentially without violating all Democratic precedent. In all that he has said or written in the past Bryan has wholly condemned the principle of protection in a tariff. His most noted speech in congress was a long and elaborate argument against any protection in any schedule. He contended that the constitutional rights of the people forbid the inclusion in any tariff rate of a purpose to build up American industries or to protect American wages against open foreign competition. He held that a tariff should be based entirely on public revenue requirements, and that American manufacturing interests and the wage earner connected with them should adjust themselves as best they can to foreign production and wages. This is free trade and the Bryanites should not balk at the only term that squarely expresses their position on the tariff. They are not tariff revisionists. All parties are for tariff revision as occasion arises. Republicans have revised protective tariffs again and again, but always kept them protective. Bryan and his party are against any protection.

In half a dozen words Bryan could have stated that he is now, as always, a free trader. He prefers to postpone a statement of his tariff position. If this delay could mean that he would consent to any protective schedule, he would be on Republican ground. He would be on the side of the tariff, but multiplying words will not change his free trade intent. Business men should realize this fact. Wage earners should keep it in mind. In protection Bryan is an absolute destructionist. With such a man at the head of executive affairs the policy would be to sweep away every vestige of protection, a purpose that appears in everything he has ever said in discussing the tariff. A business upheaval would necessarily be the result. American industries would halt until they could get their bearings in the markets and in margins of profit. With this condition would come a corresponding loss in the scale of wages and opportunities of employment.

Mr. Bryan is trying to retreat from his former paramount issue under cover of what he calls the quantitative theory of the money supply. He maintains that he was right about free silver, but that the unexpected increase in the output of gold relieved the strain without lessening the soundness of his chief financial theory. Some quantitative things have happened since 1896 in American industries and foreign trade also. Exports of American manufactures in the fiscal year just closed were about \$600,000,000. The total in 1896 was \$229,000,000. The quantitative jump in selling our manufactured products abroad has been 160 per cent. since Bryan made his cross of gold speech. Our whole foreign trade is larger than ever before. Another quantitative point is that steamships are much larger than in 1896 and cross the ocean in less time. With free trade they could pour in a mountain of foreign merchandise every week, compelling our industries to close down and our workmen to hunt a new vacation. Mr. Bryan may defer talking about the tariff, but he cannot change his spots.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Southern Tariff Sentiment.

H. Clay Evans, nominated for governor by the Republicans of Tennessee, is not unknown to Iowans. He spoke in Grimes hall, Burlington, several years ago and made a favorable impression as an able debater and attractive orator. He is a man of a good deal of force of character and will undoubtedly make a lively campaign. The Republicans of Tennessee and North Carolina are organizing for strong campaigns and are not without hopes of success, due in part to Democratic dissensions in those states, and in part to a growing protective tariff sentiment in the south.

A half century ago Tennessee and North Carolina were whig states and the inherited protective tariff beliefs have been reinforced by favoring industrial conditions under the Dingley law. It will be hard work for the Iowa revisionists to convince either Tennesseans or North Carolinians that the time has come to scale down the customs schedules to let in foreign merchandise which those states are now producing.—Burlington Hawk-Eye.

Buying Diamonds.

In the tariff revision period of 1896 this country's importations of all precious stones amounted to \$6,712,415. The following year, ending June 30, when the effects of tariff revision were still upon us and the Dingley law had not yet been passed, the importation was only \$2,672,598. After nine years of Dingley tariff prosperity our total importation of precious stones has risen to \$40,247,010, or about 15 times more than in 1897. Of this forty odd millions imported in 1906, \$10,574,654 were uncut diamonds, whose value was doubled and trebled by American labor. Nine years ago almost nobody could afford to buy diamonds, thanks to tariff revision downward. In this stand-pat year 1906 practically one-half of our entire population, counting in babies and paupers, is buying diamonds at the rate of about 75 cents per capita.

Berea College 1906-7

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all

Over 50 instructors, 1017 students from 27 states. Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade, (fractions and compound numbers) Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

Choice of Studies is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, two, three and four year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, four years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, toilet modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, three and four-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

Planning for a Year of School.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough roomrent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

ADVANCE PAYMENT, for school fees, board and furnished room, for fall term, 14 weeks, (Incidental Fee \$5.00; dollar deposit to be returned at end of term) \$30.00.

Those who do not pay all in advance must pay as follows: Incidental Fee (no refunding) and roomrent for term, board for five weeks in advance, making, with dollar deposit: Payment for first day, \$18.35; 35th day, \$6.75; 70th day, \$5.40.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

The best time to come to Berea, and the most favorable time to study, is in the fall.

It is important to come the first day, September 12, and stay till the end, December 19.

For further information and friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

Madison County Roller Mills

Manufacturers Fancy Roller Flour
Corn Meal Ship Stuffs Crushed Corn, Etc.
Our "GOLD DUST" Roller Flour will be
hard to beat
"PRIDE OF MADISON" is another Excellent Flour
Potts & Duerson,
White Station, Ky.

THE HOME

Remedies for Poisoning.

Cases of accidental poisoning are quite common. Of course you don't expect one in your family, but it may happen tomorrow in yours or your next neighbor's, and by the time you could get a doctor the child who has taken the poison might be dead. Hadn't you better cut out these directions, and pin them up where you can find them in an instant and know what to do if it should happen in your home?

All poisons should be kept in bottles marked in such a way that they will be recognized at once by the touch even in the dark, as in triangular bottles, or those that have the surface studded with knobs, or a piece of tape may be kept tied around the neck, or a piece of leather tied over the cork.

If one of these precautions were invariably taken there would be few cases of accidental poisoning. If a person is believed to have taken a poison, it may not at once be known what that poison is. In this case the first thing to do is to provoke vomiting. The easiest way is to rapidly give large drafts of lukewarm water and tickle the throat by a feather or the finger put down as far as it will go. A teaspoonful of ground mustard, or of powdered alum, or of common salt may be added to the water. Take any water that is at hand. Dishwater may be more effectual than clean water, as in this case it is the result we are after, not the consideration of the feelings of the patient. Soap-suds may be used; soap is an antidote for acid poisons.

After copious vomiting has been secured, milk, oil, raw eggs beaten, may be given to soothe any resulting irritation. As a stimulant, if the patient be much depressed, strong tea with milk may be given. This is a chemical antidote to many poisons. Keep the patient warm with hot bottles, cans, blankets or even fomentations over the stomach and bowels.

THE SCHOOL

Practical Arithmetic for the Rural Schools.

By PROF. CHARLES D. LEWIS.

Commission.

In this subject one business principle, if always kept in mind will do away with all difficulty. It is "Commission is always some per cent of the selling price in selling and the cost price in buying." Commission on sales seldom gives trouble. On purchases remember this, the amount of money sent to an agent with which to buy is always considered to be the amount of the investment plus the commission which is a per cent of the amount invested; i. e. the money received by the agent—100 per cent of cost price of goods + commission. If the amount received be \$5000 and commission 3 per cent the basic equation is 103 per cent of C. P. of goods=\$5000, from which the remainder of C. P. per cent must be found. If you have trouble stop and think of what my first statement means and it will bring you out all right.

Trade Discount.

Trade or Commercial Discount is discount given by wholesalers, manufacturers, etc., from their list price. If there be but one discount it is a per cent of the list price, if there are more than one each must be taken as a per cent of the remainder left after the preceding discount was taken off. Be careful to name per cent in all equations but abbreviate by the form, "10 per cent of 75 per cent of L. P.=7.5 per cent of L. P. instead of the full form of three steps.

Interest.

When pupils first take up interest, care must be taken to show that there is but one thing in it not found in our ordinary percentage problem. That is the time element. The time expressed in years times the rate per year gives the true rate as used in percentage. As there are four terms there will be four possible conditions. The following forms have proven to have the greatest value from the point of view stated at the beginning.

Problem I.

Statement: Principal=\$840.

Rate = 6 per cent

Time = 4 yr. 2 mo. 15 da.

Interest = ?

Solution: 1. 4 yrs. 2 mo. 15 da.=4 5-24 yrs.

2. $45-24 \times 6$ per cent = 25 1-4 per cent.

3. 100 per cent of Prin.=\$840

4. 1 per cent " "=\$8.40

5. 25 1-4 per cent " "=\$212.10

∴ Int. in the given problem=\$212.10.

Problem II.

Statement: Principal=\$600.

Rate=5 per cent.

Time=?

Interest=\$48.60.

Solution: 1. \$600=100 per cent of principal.

2. \$1=1-6 per cent of principal. Why?

3. \$48.60=8.1 per cent of principal.

Whole amt. of interest expressed in per cent.

4. 8.1 pr ct÷5 pr ct=1 31-50 No. of yrs.

(Why?)

5. $31-50 \times 12$ mos.=7 11-25 mos.

6. $11-25 \times 30$ da.=13 da.

∴ Required time=1 yr. 7 mo. 13 da.

[TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

THE FARM

Weed Crops and How to Treat Them.

By H. Garman, Botanist, Agricultural Experiment Station.

Besides crowding and starving other plants, weeds are sometimes a danger to crops in another way. It is the common practice in Kentucky to allow a rank growth of weeds to come up after wheat, and then plow this under when ready for another crop, say corn, the following spring. Under such circumstances cut worms, wire worms and white grubs are likely to be abundant and injurious among the corn. These insects are attracted to rank growths of herbage as good places to lay their eggs, when the weeds are destroyed, of course, the young grubs turn their attention to the corn. Sod land is likely to show a similar injury when planted to the corn. Now, the proper thing to do in such cases is to destroy the herbage some time before planting the crop, and to plant a crop but little subject to attack by such insects. Even clover, however, will not always follow a rank growth of weeds, because of lurking injurious insects. A year ago in Christian county twenty acres of red clover were sown on such land, and the whole planting was destroyed while the plants were very young, by a small jumping beetle, sometimes called the pale striped flea-beetle (*Systena planda*). Here was one of the causes of clover failure, and doubtless it has more than once operated to prevent a growth of clover, following a rank growth of weeds on stubble land. The beetle mentioned is a known frequenter of weed patches, and is of almost omnivorous appetite for plant food. It will certainly do mischief to a crop following a growth of weeds.

Eighth Kentucky History.

Thrilling Story of the Part this Gallant Regiment took in the Civil War

CHAPTER IX.—Continued.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

The darkness prevented any serious harm. Soon after, the rain began to descend, and continued to fall all day, the 10th, on our unprotected bodies. In the afternoon of that day the rain increased into a miniature flood. This appeared to keep the Johnnies in our front quite peaceable, and as we had no orders to advance, we felt satisfied to hover over our smoking cedar rails, more to protect the rain from extinguishing our fires than to derive any comforting warmth therefrom, and to add to our unpleasant situation, our rations were out, or rather, had been left in the wagons on leaving Stone River, the previous day. At last, as the gloomy darkness of this miserable day began to settle over the earth, we gladly received the order to form the brigade with as little noise as possible, after which we halted on the pike in column, where we were forced to stand in the cold mud and water for two hours, waiting for two companies of the Twenty-first Kentucky, who had been placed out on picket during the day, in the thick cedars. The night being very dark, and no loud talking permitted, the adjutant and brigade picket officer had much difficulty in finding them. The welcome command, "forward," was at last given and we soon measured off the seven miles to Murfreesboro. As we marched through that quiet city our boys struck up this song:

"Sometimes we have to double-quick;
This little mud is mighty slick;
The soldiers' fare is very rough;
The bread is hard, and the beef is tough;
That's the way they put us through,
I tell you what, it's hard to do.
But we'll obey duty's call,
To conquer Dixie, that is all!"

We entered our old encampment, north of Murfreesboro, at midnight, and were much pleased to find the wagons and convalescents had all days yet, from this source. Secondly, the government ownership of railroads is no more socialistic than the government ownership of postoffices. It is a little bigger proposition, that is all. If it is better to have the mail of the country carried and distributed by the government than by private corporations, it is quite possible that the government could also do a more satisfactory job with the railways. In the third place let us once for all chase away a great big bugaboo which frightens some people, or at any rate some newspapers, half to death, whenever they see its name. Tell a man that it is proposed to have the government take away from the billions some of the things that are being run in their interests, and run them in the interests of the people, and he will say, "That sounds like a good proposition." Then along comes a man who says that "That would be a step toward Socialism," and he begins to tremble and look to see if any one is about to throw a dynamite bomb at him. In Germany, the government owns most of the railways, and they are cheaper, and safer and in some other ways (tho not in all) better than in the United States. But the German government hates socialism at least as much as Henry Waterson does. It hates revolutions too, even more than the Colonel. We shall have something to say about socialism another time. In the meantime let us ask "Is it good thing?" or "Is it socialistic?" Thus shall we often save ourselves from becoming fools or scaring ourselves to death.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

On August 24th President Roosevelt gave orders that all printing under his authority was to be done with the reformed spelling recommended by the so-called Carnegie spelling reform committee. Much attention has been attracted in this country and in England by this effort to make our spelling simpler and more sensible. Six years ago Berea College adopted the list of new spellings now adopted by the president, and they are also in use in the Citizen. Most of these changes have already long been in use in America. The most important are the revised spelling of words like thru, thoroly, tho, catalog. Another class are those which have been spelled with the "ed" on the end, as "passed", "whipped", etc., which are changed to "past" and "whipt."

Mr. Bryan is back in the United States. He landed last week Thursday in New York and was given a royal welcome by thousands. At the reception held for him in Madison Square Garden, Friday night, he said he believed that the government of the United States ought to own the great railways which cross the country and that the states should own the shorter lines within their boundaries. Altho it is two years before the next presidential election, yet Bryan is already the democratic candidate for president for the 1908 election. As such the Courier-Journal supports him with steadfast loyalty but with fear and trembling at his socialistic tendencies and general foolhardiness. In its issue of September 4th, it says:

"Public Ownership of the Railways involves not only a revolution, but a preposterous revolution. It means Centralization, Federalism, Officialism, carried to lengths undreamed of by Frederick, by Napoleon and by Hamilton. It would work a change as sweeping as the abolition of property in land, or the election of the president for life."

We do not expect to vote for Mr. Bryan in 1908, and yet we hardly hope to soothe the Courier-Journal we should like to quiet the anxious minds of some who may go to digging Cyclone cellars for fear of what might happen if Bryan retained his present ideas and yet should be elected in 1908. In the first place, except in case of war, the government couldn't take over the railways of the United States within one year, or four, and no Congress that could possibly be elected in 1908 would vote either to buy or steal the railroads of the country in any wholesale way. So we need not fear revolution for a few days yet, from this source. Secondly, the government ownership of railroads is no more socialistic than the government ownership of postoffices. It is a little bigger proposition, that is all. If it is better to have the mail of the country carried and distributed by the government than by private corporations, it is quite possible that the government could also do a more satisfactory job with the railways. In the third place let us once for all chase away a great big bugaboo which frightens some people, or at any rate some newspapers, half to death, whenever they see its name. Tell a man that it is proposed to have the government take away from the billions some of the things that are being run in their interests, and run them in the interests of the people, and he will say, "That sounds like a good proposition." Then along comes a man who says that "That would be a step toward Socialism," and he begins to tremble and look to see if any one is about to throw a dynamite bomb at him. In Germany, the government owns most of the railways, and they are cheaper, and safer and in some other ways (tho not in all) better than in the United States. But the German government hates socialism at least as much as Henry Waterson does. It hates revolutions too, even more than the Colonel. We shall have something to say about socialism another time. In the meantime let us ask "Is it good thing?" or "Is it socialistic?" Thus shall we often save ourselves from becoming fools or scaring ourselves to death.

Nonsense of Lies.

In a magazine which has been going to the homes of some of the Citizen readers, *The Southern Home*, on the editorial page of the July and August numbers have been articles on the subject of the saloon and liquor drinking which we suppose are paid advertisements of the liquor press, for we should not want to think the editor of that magazine guilty of thinking out and writing down so much rubbish and falsehood. The July editorial is headed "A Great Question." After sentimentally deploring intemperance and lawbreaking on the part of the saloon it goes on, "But when it comes to a majority saying to a minority, 'You shall not have this whiskey or wine or beer,' the bars are thrown down to the most dangerous character of legislation that ever oppressed a nation or gave scope to the ideas under which tyrants are developed." Such bosh hardly deserves an earnest reply but lest its pretended reason should deceive some, let us give it a serious answer. No one ever proposed to make a law saying, 'You shall not have this whiskey, wine or beer.' The laws proposed are: 'You shall not sell or give away this whiskey, wine or beer to poison others.' When people have come to see that a certain business does harm and nothing but harm to the community, then it is time for them to make a law prohibiting that business. No law aims to prevent a man from making a concoction of fusel oil or sulphuric acid or alcohol, and slowly killing him name he likes, and slowly killing him self with it. But when he goes on to kill his wife and children and to make his living by killing other people with it, it is time for the law to say STOP! No law prevents a man from stealing his own horse, if he likes, but when he breaks into his neighbor's barn, the law says: Stop. "We can but protest," raves the

A good square piano for sale or rent at Chrisman's, the furniture man.

"Drink Wainscott's Pop."

Who desires the best Business in Berea?

I have a piece of property that is well worth the price I ask for it—say nothing about the business that I can place you in.

I have for sale the Berea Produce House and lot on Depot street. This lot is 100 feet front and 300 feet long; the buildings consist of a Produce House, two story dwelling, and barn. This property is well worth the money I ask for it. The business is the most promising of any business in Berea from the fact that it is a specialty without competition.

The business that is being done shows a profit of two thousand dollars per year clear receipts. What has been done can be done again. Any one desiring this property should call at once on,

J. P. BICKNELL,

Real Estate Agent.

BEREA, KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Time Table in Effect, Jan. 1, 1906

Going North Train 4, Daily
Leave Berea.....3:38 a. m.
Arrive Richmond.....4:10 a. m.
Arrive Paris.....5:28 a. m.
Arrive Cincinnati.....7:50 a. m.

Going North Train 2, Daily
Leave Berea.....1:24 p. m.
Arrive Richmond.....2:00 p. m.
Arrive Paris.....3:30 p. m.
Arrive Cincinnati.....6:10 p. m.

Going South Train 3, Daily
Leave Berea.....1:24 p. m.
Arrive Knoxville.....8:10 p. m.
Going South Train 1, Daily
Leave Berea.....12:26 a. m.
Arrive Knoxville.....7:30 a. m.

EQUIPMENT: Trains numbers 2 and 3 carry Buffet Parlor car and coaches between Cincinnati and Knoxville in both directions. Trains number 1 and 4 carry Pullman vestibuled sleeping car and coaches between Cincinnati and Knoxville in both directions.

W. H. BOWER, Ticket Agent

FEELING LIVER-ISH This Morning? TAKE

THE FORD'S Black-Draught Stops Indigestion and Constipation 25¢ AT ALL DRUGGISTS

A Gentle Laxative And Appetizer

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES Itching, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if FORD'S OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Dizzy Spells



and backaches, that tired feeling, absence of appetite, and extreme nervousness that so frequently afflict you, mean that you are bilious. Biliousness is caused by a badly disordered or inactive liver.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin

acts instantly and effectively on the liver—reinvigorates and strengthens it and restores it to perfect condition.

The remarkable virtue of this wonderful remedy has been demonstrated in thousands of instances, and it will work wonders in cleansing and setting your whole system aright.

Its good effects are permanent. DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN can be obtained in both dollar and half-dollar sizes from all druggists.

Your money will be refunded if it does not benefit you.

Your postal card request will bring by return mail our new booklet, "DR. CALDWELL'S BOOK OF WONDERS" and free sample to those who have never tried this wonderful remedy. Write today.

PEPSIN SYRUP CO. Monticello, Illinois

For Sale by S. E. WELCH, Jr. BERE, KY.

The Better Way

The tissues of the throat are inflamed and irritated; you cough, and there is more irritation—more coughing. You take a cough mixture and it eases the irritation—for a while. You take

SCOTT'S EMULSION

and it cures the cold. That's what is necessary. It soothes the throat because it reduces the irritation; cures the cold because it drives out the inflammation; builds up the weakened tissues because it nourishes them back to their natural strength. That's how Scott's Emulsion deals with a sore throat, a cough, a cold, or bronchitis.

WE'LL SEND YOU A SAMPLE FREE.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street New York

HIPPLE STOLE FUNDS

RECEIVER SAYS BANKER WAS AN EMBEZZLER.

GOT CASH ON BANK PAPER

Hypothecated Securities Belonging to Real Estate Trust Company and Made Unauthorized Loans to Promoter Segal.

Philadelphia.—Examination of the list of securities held by the defunct Real Estate Trust company developed the fact that Frank K. Hipple, president of the institution, who committed suicide was an embezzler. The authority for this statement is George H. Earle, Jr., receiver for the trust company. Mr. Earle declined to say what securities were missing, but he declared that Hipple had hypothecated \$65,000 worth of the paper, securing \$50,000 for the securities, which he never returned.

Receiver Earle further declared that President Hipple embezzled the \$5,000,000 loaned to Adolf Segal, the promoter. These loans, Mr. Earle asserted, were personal transactions. "Although made in the name of the bank, the directors had no knowledge of them, consequently the money was stolen by Hipple," said Mr. Earle.

Another enterprise in which the dead president was financially interested was discovered Thursday, when it became known that he was one of the incorporators of Miss Wright's select school for ladies at Bryn Mawr, the suburb in which Hipple had his summer residence.

In an interview Receiver Earle reiterated his opposition to a permanent receivership for the trust company. This proceeding, he declared, would deprive the concern of its trust funds, which are among its most valuable assets. If all of Promoter Segal's enterprises are as valuable as his sugar refinery, he said, their operation by the depositors would be more fruitful of results than any other method, and he believed through such a plan the depositors would receive dollar for dollar.

Banker a Suicide.
Philadelphia.—The suspicion entertained that Frank K. Hipple, president of the embarrased Real Estate Trust company, who was found dead at his home in Bryn Mawr, Pa., last Friday, committed suicide, was confirmed Thursday by Joseph N. King, coroner of Montgomery county. When he made the announcement Dr. Albert M. Read, the coroner's physician, was standing near, and he added:

"You can say that Mr. Hipple blew out his brains."

Since the death of Mr. Hipple the family physician and the coroner maintained that he died of cerebral hemorrhage while taking a bath. The coroner Thursday said:

Statement of the Coroner.

"When I went to Bryn Mawr Friday morning to investigate the sudden death of Mr. Hipple I found that he was the president of the trust company, and when I discovered he had committed suicide I decided to suppress the fact for a few days, in order to prevent a run on the trust company. I thought that if there was anything wrong in Mr. Hipple's transactions the directors would have a chance to make up whatever defects there were."

"Did any of the directors of the bank or member of the family request that the facts of the suicide be suppressed?"

"No, sir, they did not. Any action taken by me was voluntary."

"Several men prominent in legal affairs told me to-day that I did right in suppressing the facts until the directors of the bank had a chance to make an investigation."

The coroner also stated that when he arrived at the Hipple residence last Friday he was met by the son of the deceased. The young man did not at first say that his father had committed suicide. It did not take the coroner long to discover the cause of death. Hipple had placed the muzzle of a 38-caliber revolver in his mouth and shot himself. The ball passed upward and lodged in the brain. The shooting took place in the bathroom. The suicide arose shortly before six o'clock, and Mrs. Hipple was of the opinion that her husband was taking a bath. When he did not return to his room inside of half an hour, Mrs. Hipple became alarmed and made an investigation. She found her husband lying on the floor in the bathroom. Mrs. Hipple was not aware that her husband had killed himself until the arrival of the family physician.

Parker Addresses Lawyers.

St. Paul, Minn.—The American Bar association assembled in the house of representatives chamber of the state capitol Thursday and listened to the annual address of Alton B. Parker. Mr. Parker's subject was "The Congestion of the Laws."

Want Newchwang an Open Port.

Newchwang.—The chamber of commerce petitioned the consular body to suspend the collection of duties to Newchwang pending regulation of Manchurian customs, saying conditions threaten extinction of the city.

Loss Fight for Cheap Gas.

Kansas City, Mo.—Kansas City's fight for cheap gas failed when negotiations with representatives of the Kansas City-Missouri Gas company, now holding a franchise to furnish the city with artificial gas ended.

MUST PROTECT AMERICANS

STATE DEPARTMENT MAKES DEMAND ON CUBA.

No News of Government Force Received by Officials of the Island Republic.

Washington.—According to a dispatch received at the state department Thursday from one of the American owners of the Constancia estate, near Cienfuegos, Cuban insurgents raided this property four days ago, taking a number of horses. The state department did not make public the name of the American who sent the dispatch. This is the first protest received from Americans against molestation of their interests. Mr. Sleeper, the American charge at Havana, was cabled to demand of the Cuban government adequate protection for the Constancia estate, and all American property similarly situated.

Havana.—No news of the operations of Col. Avalos, commander of the government forces in Pinar del Rio, has been received at the palace, military headquarters or elsewhere here since he left San Juan de Martinez Wednesday in search of the main insurgent body, commanded by Pino Guerra. Government circles continue hopeful of his success, but the fact is not lost sight of that the government troops are moving into the center of their opponents' territory, and that the numbers of the insurgents are not known. New bands are reported to have been organized in various places in Pinar del Rio and elsewhere, which gives the situation a gravity which there is no attempt to disguise. Up to noon Thursday no reports of engagements of importance had been received, although desultory skirmishes with minor bands or insurgents, especially westward, had taken place. No suggestions have been received at the palace from anybody of a settlement of the insurrection on political lines. It is stated that the government would not encourage such a course under the present circumstances.

Vice President Mendez Capote visited President Palma Thursday and reiterated his denial that he had consulted with Senator Zayas, president of the liberal party, on the question whether peace could not be restored by Palma's withdrawal from the presidency, permitting Mendez Capote to succeed him and giving certain posts to the liberals.

The Americans here criticize the citizens of the United States who had enlisted in the government's machine gun corps, believing that they should have remained non-combatants.

A fight took place Wednesday night at Calabazar, Havana province, between 50 insurgents and 15 rural guards, with the result that the latter retreated, with one man wounded. An engagement between insurgents and government troops is also reported to have occurred near Artemisa, province of Pinar del Rio, near the Havana border. The result is not known.

Several exchanges of shots have been reported at various places westward of Guanajay, near the Havana border, in Pinar del Rio. As the place is poorly protected, reinforcements of 50 rural guards have been sent there.

A portion of Pino Guerra's force is stationed at Puerto Cortez, on the south coast near San Juan de Martinez, which the government contemplates making a central point for sending men and supplies by water to Pinar del Rio, should communication by rail be interrupted.

DECIDES BOYCOTT IS ILLEGAL

Racine Judge Holds Unions Liable for Damages to Employer.

Racine, Wis.—Union labor was dealt a heavy blow by the decision of Judge Chester A. Fowler in the boycott suit for \$25,000 damages brought by Baker Otto B. Schultz.

By the decision the contract exacted by the boss bakers by the union men, by means of which the workmen sought to enforce the closed shop, is held illegal, the trades council and the individual members are enjoined from using the "unfair list," the boycott is declared an actionable conspiracy to accomplish a criminal or unlawful purpose; Baker Schultz is allowed to recover damages of \$2,500 for the loss of profits from the time of the commencement of the boycotting acts up to the time of the trial, and \$3,500 in damages for the amount of injury to his business and property in relation to his selling value.

To Promote Corbin and Lee.

Washington.—As soon as the naval maneuvers are over at Oyster Bay it is expected President Roosevelt will take up the matter of filling important vacancies that are to occur in the army. Lieut. Gen. Corbin will retire September 16. He is to be succeeded by Maj. Gen. MacArthur, now commanding the Pacific division. The vacancy in the list of major generals will be filled by the promotion of Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee.

Wife of British Premier Dead.

Marienbad.—Lady Campbell-Bannerman, wife of the British premier, is dead. She had been an invalid for years. Lady Campbell-Bannerman was Miss Charlotte Bruce, daughter of the late Gen. Sir Charles Bruce.

Kansas Kills Two and Self.

La Crosse, Kan.—As the result of a quarrel over the settlement of an estate at McCracken, near here, Omar Young shot and killed Alexander Walker, Jr., and Grant Pettyjohn. Young then shot himself.

SPAIN'S TURN TO SMILE.



MAY ENLARGE PANAMA LOCKS

CONSULTING ENGINEERS' PLANS LIKELY TO BE FAVORED.

Change Would Accommodate Vessels of 1,000-Foot Lengths—The Cement Problem.

Washington.—Locks for the Panama canal probably will be built according to the dimensions recommended by the majority of the consulting board of engineers, which favored the construction of a sea-level waterway, instead of the smaller type planned by the minority of the board. Under this change of programme the locks would be 100 feet wide with usable lengths of 1,000 feet. The plans adopted by congress provide for locks 95 feet wide, with usable lengths of 900 feet.

The larger locks will require a much greater amount of concrete work and the commission has not yet determined just how much cement will have to be purchased. Engineer Stevens estimated the amount at 1,250 car loads. As the climate of the isthmus of Panama is such that cement cannot be kept in good condition for more than three or four months, the problem of shipping is of no little concern to the commission, which points out that as the facilities for shipping from England to the isthmus are better than from the United States and the foreign price frequently has been found to be below the domestic price it is not unlikely that the greater part of this gigantic contract may be given to foreign dealers. It will be about two years before the work of constructing the locks will be begun. The association of cement manufacturers in the United States has shown considerable activity in getting more advantageous shipping facilities between the isthmus and ports on the coast of the United States, and may therefore be prepared to compete with foreign cement.

CONSIDER RAILROAD TARIFFS

New Rate Law is Discussed by Shippers and Carriers.

Washington.—To discuss certain phases of the railroad rate law which took effect Monday, there was a conference which lasted the greater part of Tuesday between the members of the interstate commerce commission and representatives of the railroads and shippers of the country.

The railroad representatives uniformly gave assurance of their intention to fully comply with the new law, but presented their views as to the operation of certain provisions, among the points urged being extension of time in which carriers may file their tariffs with the commission.

The shippers' representatives urged the protection of their interests, particularly against the railroads shifting classifications so as to put up rates and contending for the discretion of the commission in the export and import changes and for the publication of tariffs in the full acceptance of that term. The commission reserved decision of the questions brought up.

Kansans Hear Fairbanks.

Osawatomie, Kan.—On the battlefield here where, half a century ago, the first armed conflict over slavery took place, Vice-President Fairbanks Thursday delivered a stirring address to 6,000 persons. The occasion was the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Osawatomie, in which John Brown was a central figure.

Blaze in Millinery Establishment.

St. Paul, Minn.—Fire destroyed the two lower floors of the large six-story wholesale millinery establishment of Stronge Warner Co. Damage to the extent of \$150,000 was done to the building and contents.

End Turco-Bulgarian Fight.

Constantinople.—A Turco-Bulgarian commission has been appointed to delimit the frontier of the Vilayet of Adrianople, a suspension of hostilities has been agreed on pending investigation.

INDICTMENTS BY WHOLESALE.

Grand Juries Return 6,428 Counts Against Standard Oil.

Chicago.—The first skirmish in the crusade of the government against the Standard Oil company to compel the concern to comply with the letter of the antitrust and monopoly laws was ended Monday afternoon when the two special federal grand juries returned ten indictments against the oil company, containing a total number of 6,428 counts.

In respect to the scope of the indictments the number of counts and the voluminous nature of the documents all records of the federal courts was broken and when the juries were dismissed by Judge Betha after three weeks of continuous work they had hung up a mark for future investigators.

The charges named in the indictments are violations of the Elkins antirebate law, which prohibits the accepting or granting of rebates on oil and other products. The fine as fixed by the Elkins law is not less than \$1,000 and not more than \$20,000 on each count. At this rate the maximum fine which might be imposed upon the Standard Oil company would aggregate \$128,560,000.

New York.—Standard Oil in a paid advertisement sent all over the country states the hostile attitude of the press and the attacks by grand juries everywhere has endangered the oil industry, and begs for a cessation of adverse criticism.

PROPER LABELS ON PRODUCTS.

Packers Must State Actual Contents of Their Packages.

Washington.—Nothing short of the placing upon meat products of labels which will not deceive the public was the ultimatum which Secretary Wilson delivered to 40 representatives of various packing houses who met here Thursday.

Hereafter, if the packers want their goods accepted for interstate shipment, they must bear labels more specific than those used in the past. It will not do, for instance, to state merely that a package contains sausage. The label must distinctly describe the article and plainly show that the sausage is made entirely of pork, of pork and beef combined, or of other ingredients. The same rule will apply to other products.

ARMOUR AFFIDAVIT QUALIFIED

Annual Report to State of Missouri is Thrown Out.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Pursuant to the Missouri statute requiring each corporation doing business in the state to file an affidavit once a year with the secretary of state, that it is not a member of any trust or combine, attorneys for Armour & Co., and the Armour Packing company, of Chicago, asked permission of Secretary of State Swager to file affidavits for their companies that "they were not members of a trust or combine subject to the decision of the courts in the antitrust proceedings now pending against them."

Upon advice of Attorney General Hadley, the secretary refused to allow these qualified affidavits to be filed.

Two Killed in a Collision.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Two trainmen were killed and three injured in a head-on collision of heavy ore trains near Milltown, on the Bessemer & Lake Erie railroad.

Clothier New Tennis Champion.

Newport, R. I.—William J. Clothier, of Philadelphia, Wednesday won the national tennis championship, defeating Beals C. Wright, of Boston, the present holder of the title, in straight sets, 6-3, 6-0, 6-4.

Russian Consul Shot.

Tientsin.—The Russian consul here, M. Laptev, was shot in the stomach Wednesday by a Russian concession contractor named Levinsky, who fired his revolver four times at the consul, and hit him once.

THE KNELL OF THE PALMA RULE

SOUNDED BY THE RISING IN THE EASTERN PROVINCE.

Havana Government Tries To Hide the Facts, But Is Unable To Crush the Rebel Forces.

Havana, Sept. 1.—The situation is far darker than at any previous time since the insurrection broke out. Reports of an uprising in Santiago Province, while not yet published here, is spreading about the city and causing the gravest concern. When Mr. Sleeper, the American charge, was told the contents of a Santiago press dispatch he endeavored to verify it through the state department, but was told that it was untrue. Subsequently the dispatch was verified from private and newspaper sources. The extent of the rising in Santiago is not known, but it is the opinion here that the worst calamity of all to the Palma government would be an insurrection in Eastern Cuba.

According to two eye witnesses Cardenas, which has been considered a peaceful city, was the scene of desultory fighting between police and rural guards on the one side and roving insurgents on the other. The only province remaining perfectly peaceful is Puerto Principe. Americans having cattle in this territory are apprehensive lest it, too, become affected by insurrectionary operations.

A press correspondent at Cienfuegos telegraphed Friday night that there are 3,000 armed insurgents in that vicinity and that all the small towns in Santa Clara province are controlled by insurgents who attack and loot trains and seize the property of foreigners as well as of Cubans.

Surrounded By Rebels.

Trinidad is surrounded by insurgents and the government appears powerless to protect the property of Americans and other foreigners. Railway trains are held up at will and passengers searched. The Cuban Central railway has declined to assume responsibility for the safety of passengers and freight.

Recruiting for government forces is making good progress here and the government continues to make headway wherever there is open fighting.

The troops in the western portion of Pinar del Rio province have not yet come up with Pino Guerra, and according to a press correspondent with the column there is no present likelihood of their doing so, as the troops might march ten years and all the while Guerra would still be just ahead of them in the hills.

There are thousands of mountain trails with which the insurgents are familiar and which lead in all directions. If Guerra cared to harass the government the troops could be killed off by sharpshooters.

The government has no cavalry at Pinar del Rio, and the only real soldiers are the artillerymen, but as they are often afoot they can not cope with the well-mounted insurgents. Guerra does not want to fight. His scouts can always be seen at a distance from the government line of march.

BEAUTIFUL CREOLE BEHEADED.

Retired Army Officer Reveals a Romantic Drama in Real Life.

New Orleans, Sept. 1.—That the only foreign woman ever beheaded by order of the mikado of Japan was a native of Natchitoches, La., and a member of one of the most prominent creole families of this state is the assertion of Capt. J. E. Labatt, a retired army officer, now at the St. Charles hotel. He says that Marie Harriet Alphonsine Bosler, a beautiful young woman, whose whereabouts have been a mystery to her family for more than 20 years, was the woman who suffered the fate referred to.

While the captain was in Tokio he met an American who had been there for nearly 30 years and who told him that some 20 years ago a beautiful woman had been beheaded in Japan by order of the mikado, who had never given his sanction to the execution of females. The records give her name as Maria H. Alphonsine Bosle, aged 27. Her husband was a military attaché of the French embassy.

Jealousy the Cause.

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 1.—Mrs. Robert E. Milligan caused a small panic on a Lonsdale car by stabbing Miss Anna Copet five times with a penknife. Passengers prevented the angry woman from taking the life of her victim. Jealousy was the cause.

Important Hearing To Be Held.

Washington, Sept. 1.—A hearing of importance to the cotton-producing states and to the cotton-carrying railroads will be held here by the interstate commerce commission on Wednesday, September 12.

In Full Eruption.

Valparaiso, Chile, Sept. 1.—Chilean volcanoes are reported in full eruption for the last few days. It is declared that 3,200 wounded and dying victims of the earthquake are being cared for in the provisional hospitals here.

Victim of a Mob.

Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 1.—Engineer J. C. McLandon, who was in the jail yard here on the night of August 6, when a mob stormed the jail and took from it three negroes whom they lynched, died. He leaves a widow and six children.

Sick Soldiers Aboard.

Washington, Sept. 1.—The transport Sheridan sailed from Manila on August 11 and from Nagasaki August 18. She has aboard 17 sick soldiers, one general prisoner and 48 enlisted men. She is commanded by Capt. Peabody.



THE BEER FLOOD.

What the Government Figures Tell as to the Growth of Intemperance.

The receipts of the internal revenue bureau from fermented liquors tell the story of how the consumption of beer has swept over the country like a prairie fire. To meet the enormous expenditures of the war everything in sight had to be taxed, and while whisky was at first taxed \$2 a gallon, beer escaped with the light taxation of \$1 a barrel of 31 gallons. Our first returns from this source were in 1863, when the internal revenue bureau collected the modest sum of \$1,628,934, each dollar representing a barrel of beer. The following table of the annual receipts from this source will show the marvelous increase in the production and consumption of beer, remembering that as a rule each dollar received represents a barrel of beer of 31 gallons:

Year	Receipts
1863	\$1,628,934
1864	2,290,399
1865	2,774,928
1866	3,230,533
1867	3,667,501
1868	4,055,889
1869	4,499,880
1870	4,919,127
1871	5,309,502
1872	5,678,498
1873	6,024,938
1874	6,354,680
1875	6,667,931
1876	6,964,789
1877	7,247,052
1878	7,514,994
1879	7,769,502
1880	8,009,803
1881	8,236,241
1882	8,449,399
1883	8,649,616
1884	8,836,954
1885	9,011,732
1886	9,174,731
1887	9,326,213
1888	9,467,302
1889	9,598,535
1890	9,720,129
1891	9,833,452
1892	9,938,452
1893	10,034,424
1894	10,121,235
1895	10,200,122
1896	10,271,451
1897	10,335,754
1898	10,393,508
1899	10,445,302
1900	10,491,556
1901	10,532,129
1902	10,567,129
1903	10,596,452
1904	10,620,129
1905	10,639,552

The overwhelming immensity of these figures can be only grasped by subjecting them to analysis, and bringing them into relation to each individual citizen of the country. Taking in connection with the beer brewed at home that imported from abroad it makes the astounding total of between 1,500,000,000 and 1,600,000,000 gallons consumed by the 82,000,000 people of this country last year. Disregarding all fractions, this is approximately 20 gallons a year for every man, woman and child in the United States. Assuming a glass of beer to be half a pint, this gives 360 glasses of beer a year for each of them, or one a day. Now we know, in spite of what the yellow papers may say about the increase in drinking by women in the cities, substantially none of our women drink beer. Those that do are really an inconsiderable fraction of the population. Nor do the children drink beer. Then there are millions upon millions of men in the agricultural districts, business men and mechanics in the cities, railroaders, clerks, professional men, clergymen, physicians, and teachers who are rigid temperance men, and never touch beer from one year's end to the other. There are thousands of counties where local option prevails, and drinking is prohibited. There are great prohibition states—like Maine and Kansas—where beer can be only obtained surreptitiously and in small quantities. Nearly all the southern states have fairly well-enforced temperance laws, to keep beer and whisky away from the negroes and "po" white trash. Consequently, if we put the real beer drinkers at 10,000,000, or one in eight of our population, we shall make a liberal estimate. Therefore each of these must consume nearly half a gallon of beer a day, to the destruction of their working capacity, their health and their morals.

Abstinence and Longevity.

The immense advantage of total abstinence in view of good health and long life is again demonstrated in the annual report of the Scepter Life Association, Limited. The following figures are given:

Expected Deaths.	Actual Deaths.	Percentage.
142	113	79.58
Expected Deaths.	Actual Deaths.	Percentage.
118	57	48.31

Suspicion That He is Dishonest.

Judge Dayton, of the federal court of Clarksburg, W. Va., in passing sentence last year upon three saloonists for illegally selling whisky, to whom he gave heavy fines and jail sentence, among other things said: "The whisky traffic is the greatest curse that ever came to mankind. When a man begins to sell whisky there is ground to hold suspicion that he is dishonest. The whisky seller stands ready to make a drunkard of his neighbor's son, a prostitute of his neighbor's daughters and to destroy our system of government."

Merchants Like It.

A leading merchant at Hunter, Okla., says as quoted in the Kremlin Sun: "My books show an increase of trade of \$10 a day since the closing of the saloons and this I attribute to that incident. As a business proposition we merchants took hold, proportioned the expenses, and closed them."

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly

MADISON COUNTY. DREYFUS

Aug. 29.—Mr. and Mrs. Hurley who have been to Ohio have returned and expect to stay here this fall.—O. T. Carr and family were the guests of J. C. Powell, Monday.—Mrs. Ellen Powell and Martha attended the Association at Berea Wednesday and Thursday.—Bertha Ogg was the guest of Mrs. Ena Jones Monday.—Mr. Pete Gallagher and wife of Berea visited at Mr. Baker's Saturday and Sunday, attending the dedication.—George Hill, Lawrence Powell and Wade Hurd are attending the fair at London this week.—J. A. Sandlin and George Sparks took the contract to build half a mile of pike near Brassfield.—The dedication was attended by the largest crowd seen here in many years.—Flossie Baker is sick with typhoid fever.

Sept. 8.—We had a good rain on Sunday.—F. M. Jones and wife were the guests at W. B. Baker's home Sunday.—Jesse Rogers of Berea is the guest of John Powell this week.—Mrs. Laura Minkler and Myrtle were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Speed McKee on Sunday.—Flossie Baker, who has had typhoid fever, is improving.—Nannie Kinder was the guest of Maggie Hurley on Sunday.—Sallie Young left for Illinois on Saturday, where she will visit her sister, Mrs. Rice.—J. C. Powell was the guest of O. T. Carr of Panola, Saturday.—Mrs. Lawrence Powell visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bird Lain on Friday.—George Hill and Wade Hurd have returned from the London fair.—Several from this vicinity attended court at Richmond on Monday.—Lawrence Powell of this place and Fielden Adams of Big Hill have gone to Manchester with a drove of horses.

OWSLEY COUNTY. GABBARD

Aug. 25.—We are having some of the hottest weather we have had this year.—John Reynolds of Kansas is visiting his sick sister, Mrs. Taylor of Bear Run.—Henry and Lecher Gabbard went to Buckhorn, Friday, visiting Henry's brother who is going to school there.—Meredith Reynolds, J. R. and J. L. Gabbard returned home last Monday. They have been visiting in Hamilton, O.—James Gabbard spent Saturday and Sunday on Cow Creek.—Typhoid fever seems to be quite prevalent in this vicinity.—Ballard Huff has been appointed Constable to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Pleas Gabbard. Because of his faithfulness, Ballard will make a good officer.—Grant and John Gabbard are at work getting out telephone posts. Hurry up, boys, and let's see what a phone is like in our vicinity.—William Bolin, who has been in Ohio, is now at home.—The primary election passed off very quietly in this district. The vote of Cow Creek precinct stood as follows: D. C. Edwards, 43; John D. White, 58; Chas. Hurd, 9.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY. BOONE

Sept. 3.—Mrs. J. B. Coyle and children who have been visiting relatives in Jackson Co., returned home Sunday.—Mrs. A. W. Arthur and Jenny Chastain visited Nora Coyle Sunday.—Mrs. Allen McKinnis of White's Station was here on business last week.—Nettie Oldham and brother went to Richmond Friday.—Hattie Poynter who is teaching school near McCracken visited homefolks Saturday and Sunday.—The infant child of B. J. Watson, died last Wednesday, and was buried Thursday in the Fairview grave yard.—Minnie Poynter who has been staying at White's Station came home Sunday.—B. B. Chastain of this place attended the Association at Clear Creek Saturday.

CLIMAX.

Sept. 2.—The rain still continues and corn seems to be damaged somewhat. It is also very hot and sultry.—The Association of the United Baptists, which was held at Brush Creek church, near Climax, was well attended and the visitors enjoyed the hospitality of the neighbors.—Rev. Elkins, from Missouri, preached Saturday and Sunday.—Lee King and wife visited Sherman Chastain and wife on Saturday and Sunday.—Frank Pennington of Hamilton was visiting relatives here recently. He is working in Moser's Safe Works.—M. D. Ash and L. J. Scott have been visiting relatives in Hamilton.—Oscar Chastain visited his little cousin, Joann Gatlin, near Wildie on Saturday and Sunday. He reports a fine time.—Several people from Berea attended the association at Brush Creek.—Hattie Poynter, who is teaching near here,

visited home folks at Boone on Friday.—Several persons from here attended the wedding of Thomas Linvel and Annie McGuire, near Rockford.—W. J. Chastain, Jr., lost a fine horse, recently, worth \$100.—We hope that all will remember the Teachers Association on Saturday, Sept. 8, at Climax.

CLAY COUNTY. SEXTON'S CREEK.

The weather continues warm.—The farmers say that foddering time is near.—Jessie McDaniel, Magistrate of the sixth Magisterial District of Clay County, who resides at Burning Springs, passed through this neighborhood Saturday with a petition for the citizens of the district to sign, asking the county judge to call an election for the purpose of voting to keep out saloons. The district is dry now and the citizens should take advantage of this opportunity and vote it dry now forever.—Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Sandlin visited Mrs. Sandlin's brother, Bill Saylor, Saturday and Sunday. Mr. Sandlin brought his camera with him and did some work.—W. R. Boggs passed here Saturday evening on his way to a Sunday School Rally on Crane Creek.—Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Bowman are visiting relatives in Richmond this week.—Riley Burch returned from Jackson county Saturday, where he had been on business.—W. H. Hunter's little girl died Thursday after an illness of several days.—Rev. Sausford Banks of Jackson county preached at Cradleboro Sunday morning visited Sunday School at the Clark Schoolhouse in the afternoon, and held prayer meeting at the home of J. P. Metcalf in the evening.—Rhoda Edwards of Grayhawk, Jackson county, is visiting relatives in Clay and Owsley counties this week.—Isaac Holcomb of Indian Territory has been visiting his parents the last few days.

GARRARD COUNTY. CARTERSVILLE

Miss Julia Brewer, teacher at Baker took her school to Cartersville, where her sister, Miss Lucy, is teaching, for a spelling match. The race was a very close one, two of Miss Lucy's pupils remaining on the floor longest. With few exceptions all spelled well, especially Willie Rogers, Felix Pennington, Lydia Brewer and Robert Anderson. The match was closed with songs and recitations.—Mr. Robison and family have returned from Owsley County where they have been visiting. Mr. Robison's daughter, Mrs. Ward, and husband came with them.—Willie and Elijah Cummings and Bluford Jennings have returned from Rockcastle county where they have been visiting.—Mrs. Ambrust and children of Cincinnati, are visiting Mr. C. L. Roop, Mrs. Ambrust's brother.—The teacher's association will be held at Cartersville the first Saturday in October.—Rev. Bryant filled his regular appointment last Sunday.

JACKSON COUNTY. HUGH

Sept. 3.—Rain has been plentiful.—J. A. Parks made a business trip to Berea Friday.—Mrs. John Parks and Mrs. Tom Alick went to Berea last week to see Mrs. Hunt who is quite sick.—Flemon Azbill and family from Ohio are visiting their parents.—Maggie Bengie visited Nora Ely Thursday.—Sarah Ely entertained a number of her friends Saturday.—Gracie Parks, Maggie Bengie and Myrtle Hudson went to see Myrtle Clink who is sick.—Beatrice Hale visited Dora Ely recently.—Robert Bengie killed three large copperheads in his field.—Margaret and Sallie Azbill, who have been visiting friends in Ohio, have returned.—The dedication at Dreyfus last Sunday was well attended by the people of Hugh.—Ben Clay visited at W. R. Bengie's Saturday.—Mrs. Lizzie Kimberlain, of Dreyfus, visited her parents here this week.—Mrs. Tom Mars and Mrs. Hurst are visiting Mrs. Alex Perry.—Mrs. Abrin's children are sick.—Robert Bengie and wife visited their daughter at Dreyfus Sunday.

DRIP ROCK.

Sept. 3.—A. C. Alcorn and Bud Isaacs and their families have returned from Hamilton.—Mrs. Maggie Williams, of Hamilton, O., is visiting her friends and relatives at this place.—R. W. Gabbard, who was injured in the mill explosion is slowly improving.—Matt Durbin and family have moved to Hamilton, taking two of Mr. Tom Blanton's boys with them.—C. M. Dunsell, of McKee was at this place Monday on business.—Jeff Murphy, of Alcorn passed thru here Monday.—I. T. Alcorn is working for N. J. Coyle, of Foxtown, who is having a new house erected.—Tyrus Linnhart, J. C. was at this place Saturday, tax collecting, and was the guest of J. E. Parsons, Saturday night.—Beverly (Wagers), of Wagersville was the guest

of Big Wilson Saturday and Sunday.—Tom Webb and Stella Sparks were married Saturday night. They have our best wishes.—J. W. VanWinkle was at our Sunday school Sunday. We are always glad to have a man like him visit our Sunday school and lend a helping hand.—Mrs. M. W. Williams is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Parsons.—It seems as if the dog law is proving disastrous to the dogs.

A Letter from Representative Gabbard.
COW CREEK, KY., Aug. 17.
To the Editor of The Citizen:

The first settlement in Owsley county was made about the year 1797 by James R. Moore, who originally came from Virginia and settled on Silver Creek in Madison county, Ky. On a hunting expedition into the mountains he saw the beautiful and fertile valleys and the majestic forests of the South Fork, and resolved to make it his home.

The efforts to establish the college at Cow Creek seem to be on a standstill. We hope the movement will succeed.

It is reported that Miss Margaret Cort, the Buffalo Creek missionary, is planning to give up her work in this county. She has done much for the people of that locality, and the future citizens of Buffalo will call her blessed. There is no greater reward in this life than to be remembered as a benefactor of the people.

Rev. M. C. Taylor is the oldest preacher in this part of the country. He has married, taken into the church and preached the funerals of more people than perhaps any other minister in the state.

Mrs. Flora Gabbard is still on the sick list.

Miss Laura Moore is one of the most enterprising farmer lassies in this community. She has made \$50.92 on her chickens since January, 1906, besides furnishing the family table.

Uncle Ben Noe has the best colt in the country. He says it is Virginia "Gray Eagle" stock.

Dr. W. H. Gibson is located in our community. We wish him success.

Allen Davidson and A. M. Treadway are thinking of moving to Wisconsin.

Uncle Meredith Reynolds is one of our best citizens. He gave \$25 to the college.

The last Kentucky legislature raised the "age of consent" from twelve to sixteen years.

The "County Public High School bill" was, in my opinion, the most important educational measure before the last general assembly of Kentucky. This bill if enacted into law would, if faithfully carried out, ultimately perfect our now imperfect public school system. Many members of the last session are pledged to its future support.

The old law provided that when land was sold for taxes, the owner should have the right to redeem the same within two years after the day of sale by paying the purchase money with interest at the rate of 30 per cent per annum, and in addition 15 per cent penalty upon the total amount of the purchase price and the amount of all costs. The last general assembly lowered the rate of interest from 30 per cent per annum to 10 per cent per annum.

All state, county and district taxes, except as otherwise specially provided, shall be due and payable on and after the first day of March after the assessment, and all taxpayers whose taxes are not paid on the first day of November after the same are due shall be deemed delinquent, and such taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the first day of November after they are due until paid.

Respectfully,
TAYLOR P. GABBARD.

OHIO NEWS. HAMILTON

Aug. 20.—Some of the most severe rain storms of the season have passed over Hamilton during the past week, doing damage to growing crops in a number of places.—Primary election was held in this (Butler Co.) Aug. 18th, for the purpose of nominating both Republican and Democratic candidates to be voted for at the regular election, to fill the following offices: Common Pleas Judge, Commissioner, Auditor, and Treasurer.—A shooting affray occurred in Hamilton Sunday morning in which it is reported, Robert Backman knocked down Sherman Morrison, a Kentuckian. Morrison jumped to his feet, drew a revolver and shot Backman. Morrison made his escape while Backman is in Mercy Hospital with indications of recovery.—J. L. Gabbard, his son James and Meredith Reynolds all of Owsley County, have been spending a week with Mr. and Mrs. Meredith Gabbard and other relatives in Hamilton. They left for home Sunday and while on their way back visited the Zoo in Cincinnati. All seemed to enjoy their stay in Hamilton, seeing the Greenwood Cemetery where all of the old soldiers of Hamilton are buried, the

Soldiers', Sailors' and Pioneers' monument, the old Chapter House of the G. A. R.'s, which was used as a magazine by Mad Anthony Wayne during his invasion with the Miami Indians, the reservoir, and the Champion Coated Paper Mills which perhaps was the most interesting to them. We were glad to welcome them.—We enjoyed President Frost's letter from Wood's Hole, Mass., in the latest issue of the Citizen, also Miss Robinson's letter from across the deep, and Mrs. L. K. Flanery's article on "Beacon Lights." Such letters are always welcome and enjoyable.—Jas. Brown, a Berea College graduate of 1904, preached on Sunday two weeks ago, in Franklin, O. Mr. Brown was granted license by the First Baptist Church here some time ago and has filled appointments in a number of the pulpits, one recently in Cincinnati. He leaves about September 10th for either Rochester, N. Y. or Chicago, where he will attend a Theological Seminary preparing himself for better service for Jesus. We wish him God speed in this new work and trust he may enjoy his calling, doing good to all humanity.

THE MARKETS.

Grain, Provisions, Etc.
Chicago, Sept. 4.
FLOUR—Steady. Spring wheat, special brands, \$4.60@4.70; Minnesota hard patent, \$4.60@4.70; straight, export bags, \$4.50@4.60; clear, export bags, \$4.50@4.60.
WHEAT—Easy. September, 74¢@75¢; May, 75¢@76¢.
CORN—Quiet. September, 47¢@48¢; May, 48¢@49¢.
OATS—Quiet. September, 27¢@28¢; December, 28¢@29¢.
BUTTER—Steady. Creamery, per lb., 19¢@20¢; dairies, 17¢@18¢.
EGGS—Firm. Fresh eggs, at market, new cases included, 12¢@13¢; per dozen; prime fresh, 12¢; extra, 11¢.
LIVE POULTRY—Steady. Turkeys, per lb., 12¢; chickens, fowls, per lb., 11¢@12¢; ducks, 11¢@12¢.
New York, Sept. 4.
FLOUR—Dull and about steady.
WHEAT—Active. September, 74¢@75¢; December, 75¢@76¢; May, 76¢@77¢.
RICE—Nominal. No. 2 western, 65¢ a c. l. f. New York.
CORN—Easier. September, 46¢; December, 47¢.

Live Stock.

Chicago, Sept. 4.
CATTLE—Good to fancy steers, \$5.75@6.00; common to good steers, \$4.50@5.75; inferior to common steers, \$4.00@4.50; western range steers, \$4.00@4.50; good to fancy cows and heifers, \$2.75@3.00; yearlings, good to choice, \$4.50@5.00; fair to choice feeders, \$2.50@3.00; good cutting to fair beef cows, \$2.00@2.50; fair to choice stockers, \$2.00@2.50; bulls, common to good, \$1.50@2.00; bulls, good to choice, \$4.00@4.50; calves, fair to good, \$3.00@3.50; calves, good to choice, \$3.50@4.00.
SHEEP—Fair to choice wethers, \$4.75@5.00; fair to choice ewes, \$4.50@4.75; ewes, culls, fair to good, \$3.75@4.00; bucks and stags, \$2.50@3.00; fair to good yearlings, \$2.50@3.00; good to choice yearlings, \$3.00@3.50; native lambs, \$2.50@3.00; feeding lambs, \$2.50@3.00; feeding wethers, \$4.00@4.50; range lambs, \$3.50@4.00; range yearlings, good to choice, \$2.50@3.00.
Omaha, Neb., Sept. 4.
CATTLE—Market slow to fair. Native steers, \$4.50@5.00; cows and heifers, \$3.00@4.00; western steers, \$3.50@4.00; Texas steers, \$3.00@4.00; cows and heifers, \$2.00@3.00; canners, \$1.00@2.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.75@3.00; calves, \$3.00@3.50; bulls and stags, \$1.75@2.00.
HOGS—Market steady to 5c lower. Heavy, \$5.00@5.50; mixed, \$4.75@5.00; light, \$4.50@5.00; pigs, \$4.00@4.50; bulk of sales, \$4.75@5.00.
SHEEP—Market slow and shade lower. Yearlings, \$5.00@6.00; wethers, \$5.00@5.50; ewes, \$4.50@5.00; lambs, \$4.50@5.00.

DOTS AND DASHES.

The German imperial estimates for 1905 have given a surplus of more than \$1,500,000.
A conspiracy has been suppressed in the province of Illoes, Norte, on the island of Luzon.
The governor of Santiago province has ordered the arrest of any persons publishing false or exaggerated news.
Charles W. Lynde, a wealthy retired business man of Patchogue, N. Y., was killed at Islip in an automobile accident.
Fifteen carloads of strikebreakers reached San Francisco. They are waiting for orders from President Calhoun.
P. Hansberger, a member of the Sedalia, Mo., city council and a prominent democratic politician, committed suicide by shooting.
Ninety-seven thousand people passed through the gates on the opening day of the Minnesota state fair, breaking all attendance records.
E. P. Ludwick, deputy sheriff, arrested 87 workmen in the employ of an Independence, Kan., construction company for violation of the Sunday labor law.
James Boswell, a well-known Winnipeg athlete and automobilist, was seriously injured by the overturning of his car in the Dunlop trophy automobile race.
Two men were severely wounded and ten other persons were slightly hurt by an exploding signal bomb set off to start the parade of St. Louis unions in honor of Labor day.
A new motor car weed burner that has been put into service by the Union Pacific road blew up near the town of Elba, Neb., killing one man and injuring two, one fatally.
Mrs. Frank Palgrove, who on August 21 killed her husband and three children at Piggott, Clay county, Ark., and then burned the bodies, committed suicide at the Arkansas insane asylum.
While United States Senator James B. McCreary was speaking at a Labor day celebration at Lexington, Ky., a telegram was handed him that Mrs. Jessie McCreary, wife of his only son, had been drowned at Lakeside, Mich., while bathing.

ARRESTS BALK MEXICO REVOLT.

Three Men Caught in Arizona Are Accused as Agitators.

Tucson, Ariz., Sept. 5.—Collis Humbert, a Frenchman, and Leonardo Villareal and Bruno Trevino, Mexicans, were arrested early Tuesday at Mowry and Patagonia, mining camps, where many miners are employed. The arrests were made by Immigration Inspector Murphy and Rangers Oide and Clark. It is charged that the men are agitators who were attempting to organize a force of Mexican miners to attack Nogales, Sonora, and capture the customs house and the arsenal of the rurales.

Letters found on the prisoners show that their plans were directed by Mexican revolutionist leaders in St. Louis. The letters also indicate that the revolutionists have organizations in 40 cities, and that they will become active as soon as they can secure arms. The alleged agitators are in jail at Nogales, Ariz.

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